THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA,

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,664—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts
2-8 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8 7-0
22-0 12-0		22-0 12-0
25-0 13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	25-0 13-8
28-0 15-0		28-0 15-0
34-0 18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0 18-0
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"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th July
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	30th "
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	13th "
BL PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheil	27th "
BL THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th July
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th "

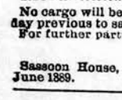
In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	10th Aug.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 10th July 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 2, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Aug.
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,000	550	5th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. [illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	1 200	600	20th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RION	B. Vidos	3,500	550	11th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th June 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1889 at noon, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th July.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	3,000	C. Alexanderson	13th July.

PASSAGES are now available by this steamer at moderate rates. The Cabins and Saloon are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to passage-money, cabin plan, &c., apply to—

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes St., Bombay.

CITY LINE.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of EDINBURGH," 3,212 Tons, Capt. W. H. BARHAM, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 13th July. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 14th July, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 5th August, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 31st July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th July 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.		CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
20 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Chablis.....	11 0
	A favourite White Dinner Wine.	
20 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Beaune.....	11 0
	A fine red full-bodied Wine.	
25 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Macon	13 8
	Distinguished for flavour and aroma.	
23 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Pommard...	12 8
	This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	
33 0	...Still.....BURGUNDY...Chambertin...	17 8
	This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.	
21 0	...Fine.....SAUTERNE...Barsac	11 8
	A good light refreshing Wine.	
24 0	...Superior.SAUTERNE...from the Bordeaux Dist...	13 8
	Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	
33 0	...Haut ...SAUTERNE...very rich and fine.....	17 8
	Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen Cash.
Half-Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOOT BALLS OF SIZES.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet toothbrush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
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FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve, free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

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CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with. Bottle's capacity.

1 quart	Rs. 2-8.	2 quarts	Rs. 3-8.
4 do.	" 5-0.	7 do.	" 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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CAPITAL	£2,000,000
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Khandalla and Igutpuri.

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PHŒNIX BRAND.

Cash Price, Rs. 25 per doz.

THIS Really Fine Old Scotch Whisky has a Full, Ripe, Mellow Flavour, such as can only be found in a genuine fully matured Spirit.

MALT

It is now being largely supplied to Clubs and Messes, as well as to an immense number of our Regular Customers.

WHISKY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S PURITY CIGARS.

THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 4; per 1,000, Rs. 36.

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EDINA WHISKY.

OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED, Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.

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DR. GASSNER'S DRY BATTERY CELLS

Each Rs. 4-8. Per doz. Rs. 50.

EFFECTIVE, CLEANLY AND LASTING. ANSWER ADMIRABLY FOR ELECTRIC BELLS, &c.

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LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS,

Carefully and fashionably cut, a large assortment of neat patterns and approved shapes,

Rs. 21, 23, 25, 27, 30.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

UMBRELLAS.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TWILL SILK UMBRELLAS, good Natural and Silver Mounted Ivory Handles in great variety. Fox's Patent Steel Lock Rib Paragon Frames, combining extreme lightness with great strength.

From Rs. 12, 15, 17-8, to 40.

GOLOSHES.....Rs. 3 per pair.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
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MONSOON CLOTHING.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIAN WEAR, being sewn throughout, so that they cannot possibly come apart.

For Mofussil Orders, send Height and Size round Chest.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes, each	9	8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each	16	8
Cap to match the above... Rs. 3 8. Leggings... per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rain, a splendid Garment for ship Captains, Pilots, &c. ... ... each	25	0
Brown Cashmere Coats, with Cape, thoroughly Ventilated, the Waterproofing between two Cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly. A special article, will last for years	33	0
Inverness Capes as above	35	0
"Regimental Capes," Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta, best quality, made, will never stick, all sizes	45	0
Fawn Twilled Serge Coats, Waterproofing between two Cloths, Perfect Ventilation, the Best Waterproof Garment made ...	45	0
Ladies' Waterproofs, light and durable	25	0
Tan Canvas Waterproof Leggings, for lacing ... . pair	6	8
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Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48 in.	15	8
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Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	18	8

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SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet their best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

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BY

TODAR MAL

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WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

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No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
" 2 " 5 "	775
" 3 " 5 " to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...	1,300

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BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

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KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET

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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY
will open on
SATURDAY, JULY 13TH,
in their
GRAND AND REFINED
MINSTREL AND VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT.
THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Office: SOUNDY and Co., Music Warehouse. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to Second and Back Seats only.

BASEL MISSION (BALMATHA) CLOTHS.

FOR ordinary daily wear the best materials are the Tweeds made by the Balmatha Weaving Establishment in a variety of beautiful patterns, and may be had at the same rates as from the Factory. Depot, No. 27, Hummum Street.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING, Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Rs. 5 per share, equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 16th instant, to members whose names stand on the Register this day, on production of their share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 16th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 9th July 1889.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and Periodicals for Sale to Bombay and Mofussil Residents, at MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, payable in advance, inclusive of Carriage and Postage.

NAMES OF WEEKLIES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Athenæum	1	6	London Figaro	0	14
British Mdl. Journal.	2	2	Mail (Tri-weekly)	3	2
Dublin Wkly. Freeman	1	2	Overland Mail	2	8
Engineer	3	0	Pictorial World	2	12
Engineering	3	0	Pall Mall Budget	1	10
English Mechanic & World of Science..	1	2	Public Opinion	1	2
			Punch	1	0
Field	3	0	St. James's Budget	2	2
Funny Folks	0	14	Saturday Review	2	2
Fair Play	1	12	Truth	2	2
Graphic	2	8	Tablet (Catholic)	1	14
Home News	2	2	Times (Wkly. Edition)	1	2
Illustrated London News	2	8	Tit-Bits	0	14
			Vanity Fair	2	2
Lancet	3	0	World	2	2

NAMES OF MONTHLIES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Birmingham Medical Journal	0	13	Lamp	0	7
			Leisure Hour	0	7
Cassell's Family Magazine	0	8	Longman's Magazine	0	7
Chambers's Journal..	0	9	Month	1	10
Contemporary Review	2	0	Merry England	0	13
Cornhill Magazine...	0	7	Marine Engineer	0	7
Catholic Missions	0	4	Macmillan's Magazine	0	13
Dublin M. Journal...	1	9	National Review	2	0
Edinburgh Medical Journal	1	9	Nineteenth Century.	2	0
			Practitioner	1	3
English Messenger..	0	2	Provincial Medical Journal	0	7
Family Herald	0	7			
Fortnightly Review.	2	0	Textile Manufacturer	0	15
Glasgow M. Journal.	1	9	Young Ladies' Journal	0	11
Harper's Monthly Magazine	0	14			

N.B.—The Library has secured a very large number of Subscribers, who pay Quarterly, Half-Yearly, and Yearly, but there must be many yet who can only pay Monthly subscriptions.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8¼ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Address orders to
WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

DELICIOUS TEAS from Col. Hawes' Tea Estate. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Re. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb. respectively. These Teas possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Liberal Discount to large buyers. MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VICTORIA JAMAICA RUM—Just received from the best manufacturer in France, quite free from adulteration. Price Rs. 38 per box.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines, and Billiards.

DRESSING BAGS and DRESSING CASES, Writing Desks, Blotters, Albums, Scrap Books, Music Rolls, Handbags, Companions, and all useful presents at cheapest prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

FOR SALE—One Second-hand SIZING MACHINE in working order. For particulars apply to MANAGER, Jivraj Balloo Mill, Tardeo.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Apollo Street.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

BEST FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY FOR SALE.—Prices on application to J. H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

LESSONS given in MUSIC (Piano and Theory) by a Lady. Apply E. M., care of Messrs. MACKAY and Co., Byculla Bridge.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES. Absolute security and low rates of Premia. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO BE LET FURNISHED—A HOUSE on Palli Hill, for three months. Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co."

TO BE LET.—A Large BUNGALOW with spacious Compound at Parel, No. 319, Bhoivadi Cross Road. Five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BATLIVALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street,

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8¼ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. NISSIM SALAH EZRA has been AUTHORIZED to sign our firm from this date.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 5th July 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP TIMBER, &c., FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 5 lots of Scrap Timber, 7 lots of packing cases and boards, and 3 lots of old carriage roofing canvas, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard at Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, the failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on Notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Store-keeper.

Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 29th June 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge Madras Arsenal, up to 5th August, 1889, and opened at 12 noon on the 6th August 1889, for SUPPLY of STORES (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal, up to 31st March 1890.

The term "more" to include supply of Stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of original Tender.

List of Stores can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer, Madras.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for annas 8 at the office of the Ordnance Officer, Madras.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of rupees 5 per cent. in Bank Receipt as earnest-money, which will be returned on execution of contract deed, or rejection of the Tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up his earnest-money will be forfeited.

On failure of contract it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

HENRY B. STANFORD, Lieut., R.A.,
For Ordnance Officer in charge.

Madras Arsenal, 4th July 1889

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE OF INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize

MACKAY & CO.,

DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,

Byculla Bridge, Bombay,

Who have just imported a matchless collection of Fashionable Novelties in Dress Fabrics and Ladies' Requisites.

Self-measurement Forms and Estimates on application. Inspection of our Stock invited.

FACTS!

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.

HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.

HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.

HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	„ 153
TANDEMS	8	„ 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which

"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
„ „ „ B „	„	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	„	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	„	0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Autumn Leaves	„	0	12
Ivy Correspondence	„	1	8
Swallow	„	1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence	„	0	12
Assorted	„	0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	„	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	„	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	„	0	12
Cinderella	„	0	12
Canvas Shell	„	0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted	„	0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	„	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	„	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet	„	3	0
Three Volume Cabinet	„	4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	„	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	„	0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted	„	0	12

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat, India

REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.—Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail," Dec. 24, 1881.

"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to Mr. CHAS. BELL-SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S. 51, Lanark-villas, Maida Vale, W."

N.B.—Dogs of every known breed, size and colour, can be obtained from the above address. No dogs are kept under the value of £5.

PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BOAR HOUNDS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping, arrivals, departures, exports, ports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 62 0	„ 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	„ 56 0	„ 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE,
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ..
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ..
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ ..

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	..
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	..
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	..

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	„ ..
Medoc	„ 10 8	„ ..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 13 0	„ ..
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	„ ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	„ ..
Chateau La Rose	„ 28 0	„ ..

From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien	Qts. .. Rs.	15 0 ..
Margaux	„	20 0 „ ..

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„	15 0 „ ..
Margaux Medoc	„	19 0 „ ..

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	Rs.	11 8 Rs. 13 8

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	12 0 Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„	12 0 „ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„	20 0 „ 22 0
Chateau Mouton	„	32 0 „ 34 0
Haut Sauterne	„	29 0 „ 31 0

BRANDY.

H Montroc's**	Rs. 18 1	Rs. ..
E Sime & Co.'s	„ 19 2	„ ..
P Dessandler & Co.'s "Brandy"	„ 21 4	„ ..
A Doignon Fils & Co	„ 28 5	„ ..
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	„ 30 6	„ ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 7	„ ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	„ 37 0	„ ..
P Scilheau and Fils' Brandy	„ 20 0	„ ..

BURGUNDY

From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.

Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	..
Moulin-a-Vent	„ 23 0	..

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 24 8	.. ..
„ „ „	„ 22 8	.. ..
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25 0	.. ..
Cairndhu Blend Whisky	„ 18 0	.. ..

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Maghurg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	„ 5 4	.. ..

From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.

First Class Danish Export Beer (guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	..
Italian Vermouth (Finest)	„ 18 0	..
Ditto ditto	„ 15 0	..
Finest Kummel	„ 32 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	..
SwissCheese in tins, from 1bs. 29 to 3l.	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Denish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Re. 1

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ..
Celery	„ ..	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ ..	„ ..
Peas for Soup	„ ..	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ..	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ..	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ ..	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 4

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No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted), will be executed.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

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Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
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REST..... „ 152,000

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

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and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,00.
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Manager.

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RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai.	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	760
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	390
East India Press Co...	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,125
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	..	..	230
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,525
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	380
Manmar Manfg. Co...	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	260
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	442½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Pr. Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	565
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	77½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	397½
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	500
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	635

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,00	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		G	500	R	425
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	10	100	Rs. 3	94
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld....	1,000	500	500	...	325
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,00	1,00	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	12	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.,	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	587½
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	1,205
Ballary S. & W. Mfg.	871	1,00	500	Rs. 25	500
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	425
Bombay United S. & W. Co.....	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	765
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500	Rs. 50	1,115
CityofBombay Mfg. Ld	1,20	1,00	1,000	Rs. 20	1,100
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	10	100	Rs. 25	750
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	500	Rs. 15	670
Cocria S. & W. Ld. ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	525
David Mills Co., Ld..	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 500	555
Dhun Mills, Ld.....	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415	500	500	Rs. 25	710
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1 00	1,000	Rs. 30	595
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	147½
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co. Limite ..		1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	820
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.....	1,500	500	500	...	680
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	70
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,00	0Rs. 35	700
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,00	0Rs. 50	1,030
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	500	5	Rs. 25	575
Jamshed Mfg. Co..	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	3222
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	720
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	50	0		100
Increased ...	1,433	250	25	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	..	900	1,000		835
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,00	Rs. 45	1,010
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	650
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	695
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,015
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	117
Madras United S.	500		1,000	Rs. 100	2,050
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	137½
Morarjee Gocouldas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,075
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,225
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	10	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	725
Nesbeet S. & W. Co	800	1,00	1,000		950
Oriental S & W. Co..	5,720		625	Rs. 10	415
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs. 4	70
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,90	1,000	Rs. 30	1,110
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	...	45
Queen S. & W. Co..	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
sson S.& W.Co .,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,335
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	460
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	Rs. 15	287½
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	375
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	910
Victoria Mfg.Co,Ld..	800	0	1,000	Rs. 25	360
Ver.amgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		...
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	590

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ash n	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld'.....	625		185	Nil	92
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld....		00	0	6 p.c.	500
BombayFlour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	625
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,450
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	860
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	400
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills ..	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	165
Geyer & Co , Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
adian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		42
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	175	175	Rs. 26	385
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	380
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	103
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9½
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,205
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	140
Western India Flour M. M. Mody & Co.....	000	1	125	Nil.	37 48

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15-0-0
Carolas	,, 219
Mexican Dollars	,, 224-8
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 290
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-12
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-12
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10
Pekin	,, 23-3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100½
Four-and-a-half per cent.....	104½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate....	..
New French Loan 5-pr. ct. 1872.....	..
City of Paris Loan	2½
Port Trust Bonds.....	97½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight..	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do....	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4¼d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 13-32d.
France.....	3 Do do....	1-7½
Do.	6 Do. do...	1-7½
Calcutta.....	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days	99½
Madras	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days'	99½
China	60 Do. do...	223

THE Government of Victoria have decided to strengthen their forts by the addition of a dynamite gun which they have ordered from the Zalinski Dynamite Gun Company of New York. The gun will be of similar pattern to those which have been made for the Government of Italy, and if possible of a less length. It will be capable of throwing shells containing 200lb., 500lb., and 600lb. respectively of dynamite, blasting gelatine, or other powerful explosives, to a distance of two miles, and with such accuracy as to make the neighbourhood of a harbour for a radius of two miles untenable to any cruiser. It is probable that the gun will be tried at Shoeburyness.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society's meeting, at 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Purulia (s), from Persian Gulf; Booldana (s), Calcutta; and Knight of St. John (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Landoura (s), for Mauritius; Bagdad (s), Zanzibar, &c.; Peshawar (s), Aden and London; and Busheer (s), Marmagao, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Bisagno will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day.

A VAGRANT.—William Carter, who arrived in Bombay about ten days ago from Calcutta, was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse yesterday by Mr. C. P. Cooper, he having no means of supporting himself.

LOST.—Rama Hurry, a coachman in the employ of a gentleman residing at Walkeshwar, reported to the police on Monday that a clock fell out of his carriage between Messrs. Lund and Blockley's in the Fort and Walkeshwar and was lost.

GAMBLING.—Inspector Jones placed Kakoo Poonja and eleven others before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday on a charge of gambling in Kika Street on Monday night. The Magistrate fined the four first accused Rs. 15 and the rest Rs. 4 each.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Mahomedan named Mahomed Abdoola, aged 25 years, was admitted on Monday to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital suffering from the effects of opium, which, it is alleged, he had voluntarily administered to himself.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting will be held this afternoon at the Society's rooms, at 6, Apollo Street, at half-past five o'clock, when the following papers will be read :—"Talking Bulbuls," by Mr. A. W. Morris; "Our Hymenoptera" (Ants, Bees, Wasps, &c.), by Mr. Rob. C. Wroughton; "Some Remarks about Camels," by Mr. J. H. Steel, A. V. D.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Soonderjee Goculdass, a hoondee broker residing at Bholeshwar, reports having dropped on Monday last, somewhere between Bholeshwar and the junction of Musjid and Abdool Ryman Streets, one currency note for Rs. 1,000, six notes for Rs. 100 each, and eight notes for Rs. 50 each, or Rs. 2,000 in all. The complainant unfortunately does not know the numbers of the notes he had lost.

A MAD DOG DESTROYED.—Mr. F. T. Slater, residing at No. 5, Colaba Causeway, reported to the police that his son, aged 5 years, was bitten on the left arm by a white dog on Monday evening. The dog was caught and handed over to the police; and while tied up in one of the cells at the Esplanade Police Court, the dog bit through the rope with which it was tied and tore to pieces a bag containing cotton seeds. The dog otherwise exhibited symptoms of madness by snapping at imaginary objects. Superintendent McDermott thereupon ordered the animal to be destroyed yesterday morning, which was done.

UNPROVOKED AND SAVAGE ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan named Abdool Currim was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday on a charge of disorderly behaviour and assault. Dawood Noor Mahomed said that he was walking down Dongri Road last Monday when he felt some one strike him on the back. He turned round and saw the accused, who struck him several blows about the head and legs with a stick he had in his hand. The accused then ran away to a musjid, and the complainant followed him. A Mahomedan who was in the musjid at the time tried to get the accused away, when in the presence of a police sepoy he struck him two blows. Mr. D'Souza appeared for the complainant and Mr. Mody for the accused. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20, in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. City of Edinburgh in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 7.

Denys, Lieut, Bo Marine Battn, from leave, from Poona.

JULY 8.

Jacob, Lieut, Bo 3rd Beloochis, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Lane, Col, Bl, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Umraoti.
Grant, Col, Bl, Staff Corps, on retirement, from Akola.

JULY 9.

Birdwood, Lieut, 1st Bo Lencers, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 3.

Vibart, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.

JULY 7.

Smith, Capt, Bo, R A, to join to Poona.

JULY 8.

Lugard, Major. By, R A, on leave, to Jubbulpore.

JULY 9.

Rawlinson, Major, Ms, S C, on furlough, to Europe.
Morris, 2nd Lieut, Bl S W Bord, on medical certificate, to England.
Birdwood, Lieut, 1st Bombay Lancers, on leave, to England.
Blanshard, Major, 12th Bo Infy, on leave, to England.
Lean, Capt, 5th Bl Cavy, on privilege leave, to England.
Wighton, Major, By R A, on leave, to England.
Mardock, Capt, By, R E, on leave, to England.
Lane, Col, Bl Staff Corpps, on furlough, to England.
Dick, 2nd Lieut, Bl Rl Scott Fus, on sick leave, to England.
Hayes-Dadler, 2nd Lieut, Bl, R S Fus, on special duty, to England.
Grant, Col, Bl S C, on retirement, to England.
Jacob, Lieut, By, 3rd Belochees, on privilege leave, to Coonoor.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 6.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr W W McNair, Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

Mr F B Powell, Assist Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

Mr G W E Atkinson, Surveyor, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave on medical certificate for one month.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Capt A Masters, 2nd Sqdn Comdr, 2nd Central India Horse, reported his arrival from the furlough granted to him.

Mr J Mather, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, returned from the furlough.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr S DeBrath, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem, is granted furlough for eighteen months.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Lieut C S Rose, RE, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, is granted, special leave on urgent private affairs for forty-two days.

MR. JOHN SKELTON has nearly completed a work entitled "Relics of the Royal House of Stewart." It is to be illustrated by forty plates, which will be reproductions in chromo of drawings by Mr. William Gibb, of Edinburgh, and which have been made from the principal Stewart collections. Mr. Gibb is now engaged in making a series of drawings of the Regalia of Scotland, in the Crown Room at Edinburgh Castle, and, by command of the Queen, special facilities have been granted to him by Lord Lothian.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removed all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

M. GARASHNINE'S VIEWS OF SERVIA.

IN the course of a long conversation which the Belgrade correspondent of the *Standard* had with M. Garashanine, the Progressist Leader, made the following remarks, as showing, not only the views of the Opposition, but also those of a large and increasing proportion of the Servian people. He said :—

If such a thing were possible, I would wish to abstain altogether from taking any active part in politics, but all hopes of such self-effacement are becoming fewer every day. We have a proverb to the effect that 'the naked man jumps farthest,' and we are prepared to make such a jump. It will not be the first time, nor, perhaps, the last. We have a great deal, possibly, to gain, and nothing appreciable to lose; even in the event of annexation we should not be much worse off. At present our independence is a delusion, a sham. We have no political independence, no financial independence. Mere elections to a Skuptschina and such like are simple emptiness. Such a measure of independence as we now enjoy in nothing more than name is worth nothing. We are merely small change handed about as interest between the great European Powers on respective debit and credit accounts. If you think my sympathies Austrian rather than Russian, you are quite mistaken. We are put up to auction, and if it were in my power I would unhesitatingly go to the highest bidder and compel the Servian nation to follow me. But the bidding must be serious, binding, signed, and sealed. The choice presents no difficulty at present. Russia has not openly pledged herself, nor has Austria threatened. It will probably come soon, and then, if the Government does not decide the people will. I repeat that we are not capable of doing much good to any Great Power, but have enormous capacities for giving annoyance. Moreover, we are desperate. All our past history teaches us to trust nobody but ourselves, and I scarcely think that we are likely to be again trapped by fine words. We have no friends, and another Treaty like that of San Stefano, or even of Berlin, would be our death-warrant. Therefore, we await with tolerable indifference the march of events, caring little which way we are borne. It is the last throw of the gambler, *rouge ou noir*—indifferent which it may be, if only fortune favours. We have fought so hard, and lost so much, that the little there is left may be staked with impunity." A teacher in the village of Nosvitza, in the district of Belgrade, has been murdered for taking part in M. Garashanine's meeting several weeks ago. Thirty arrests have been made.

AN INCENDIARY PROCLAMATION.

The police made a descent upon a printing office in Belgrade on Wednesday, and seized a proclamation while in process of being printed, inciting the Slavs and Servians resident in Austria-Hungary to rise against the empire, and promising them the assistance of Russia. Inquiries were immediately instituted by the authorities, from which it appears that the proclamation was being printed by direction of one of the editors of the Progressist organ *Videlo*, and the persons concerned were promptly arrested. The printing office was also connected with the Progressist party, which, however, is well-known for its Austrophil tendencies, and the authorities therefore infer that the real object of the proclamation was to alarm public opinion in Austria, and to arouse the suspicions of the Vienna Cabinet against the present *regime* in Servia.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE RAILWAY SEIZURE.

The Servian Government refuses to make any terms with the French company owning the Servian Railways, beyond the offer to purchase its plant and rolling stock. In consequence the shareholders will lose about 70 per cent. on their shares. The secret history as to the seizure of the French railways by the Servian Government has not, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, yet been told. "A little more than a year ago Herr Richter, a German subject, who was official controller of the Servian State Railways, was dismissed from his post, and became German Consul at Nisch. He has latterly been promoted, and is now German Consul-General at Belgrade. Soon after being dismissed from his controllership Herr Richter was instructed by his Government to draw up a report on the working of the Servian railways. This he did with a will, and proved by cogent statistics that the French company was making a great deal of money while serving the public very badly. Prince Bismarck, always eager to strike a blow at French influence in foreign lands, ordered the report to be lithographed, and sent several copies to Herr Richter, with instructions to lay them before the Servian Government. The result was the immediate seizure of the French company's lines. M. Spuller, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was at first disposed to take up the case very warmly, but Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, then intervened in order to protect the Servian Government, which is just now on very good terms with Russia. His Excellency pointed out that Prince Bismarck, while thinking to hurt the French, had really done the Germans damage, for that with the exception of 5,000 shares owned by the Comptoir d'Escompte, most of the shares belonged to the banks of Berlin, Dresden, Stuttgart, and Frankfort. Fifteen thousand shares were the property of an Italian. Consequently, as M. de Mohrenheim showed, the damage to France would consist merely in the dismissal of about 50 French employes on the Servian railways. M. Spuller therefore decided to let the question alone, and M. Patrimonio, the French Minister at Belgrade, has been instructed accordingly."

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

The *North German Gazette* published last evening another Foreign Office effusion on the subject of Switzerland and the history and character of her neutrality. The writer comes to the conclusion that had the Confederation done as much to favour the contrivers and champions of anarchy and revolution in Russia and France as it has already done for the same class in Germany, a war between it and one or both of these countries would inevitably have been the result. The keynote of the official writer's augmentation is that the privileges enjoyed by a neutral State do not relieve it from those duties towards its neighbours which States without neutrality reciprocally observe if inspired by the desire to live at peace with one another. The Wohlgemuth incident, he adds, might be regarded as an isolated case, but it was symptomatic of an attitude of the Swiss Government to all democratic and anti-monarchical propaganda, which has simply become intolerable. All that Germany wants of Switzerland is the power to keep an eye by secret agents on the doings of her enemies in the republic—a power which is readily granted her in England as far as accords with law; but the Wohlgemuth case was only the last drop that made the cup run over. This semi-official article, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* thinks, has all the appearance of being based on a despatch of the German Government to its representative at Berne, and it concludes with a hint that an abuse of the privilege of Swiss neutrality might possibly have the effect of impairing that privilege altogether.

FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMIES.

In course of a debate in the French Chamber yesterday, M. de Freycinet, the War Minister, in reply to a speech by M. Keller, said it was not the case that the effective was constantly diminishing. In 1887 the effective provided for in the Budget amounted to 465,000 men, in 1888 to 484,000 men, in 1889 to 498,000 men, and in 1890 it would be 510,000 men. Here, then, was an increase of 45,000 men voted by the Chamber within four years. A considerable sacrifice had been made, and they must know when to stop. It had been said that the French effective was inferior by 30,000 men to that of the German army. The assertion was repeated at every discussion of the Budget. It was quite incorrect and was the result of a superficial examination of the question. When the effectives of the German and French armies were closely examined, the conclusion was come to that in the latter there were only 3,000 men less than in the German army. At the same time it was remarked that the French War Budget exceeded the German by 100,000,000fr. But it was forgotten that in the French War Budget there were several items which did not appear in that of the German. The French Budget included the expense of the *gendarmerie*, which did not appear in the German Budget, and it amounted to 34,087,000fr., the expense of the Paris division amounting to 4,755,000fr. Then there was a series of items which made up the total to 96,000,000fr. There was only a difference of 1,000,000fr. between the two Budgets, which proved that there was economical management in France than in Germany, the labour of workmen being much more costly in France. Really the habit should be conquered of constantly saying they were inferior to their neighbours. If their neighbours had formerly a superiority, which was manifested under special circumstances for some years, the French army had been again placed on a very good footing. Its management was very economical, and in no respect was its administration inferior to that of its neighbours.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

A PROTEST FROM PARADISE.

UNDER this heading "John Page Hopps" writes as follows to the *Echo* :—

The very remarkable "Appeal against Female Suffrage," in the current number of *The Nineteenth Century*, deserves all the consideration it is sure to receive. It is timely; it is well-supported; it is well-written; and it suggests some undoubted truths which the supporters of woman suffrage might profitably ponder. But, we are bound to say, it contains nothing new. The enemy in the gate might even call it old-fashioned and entirely out of date. For instance, it actually declares that "the subject has not been adequately considered"; that "the public has gone through no sufficient discipline of discussion on the subject"; that "the mass of those immediately concerned in it are notoriously indifferent"; and that we are being asked to make this change "because a few women of property . . . feel themselves aggrieved by the denial of the Parliamentary vote." Where have the good ladies who have signed this protest been living for the last ten or twenty years? In that peaceful paradise, from which the editor of the *Nineteenth Century* calls them, with his almost comical tremour of deprecation and apology for intrusion, when he asks them to come out "for once"—just for once—to say that they do not want to come out; and to vote "for once," to declare that they do not want to vote.

We must, however, do ourselves the pleasure of quoting Mr. Knowles' own wistful words, contained in that delicious sentence in his appeal to the educated women of England (whom he identifies with the readers of the *Nineteenth Century*) to sign this protest. He says :—"It is submitted that, for once, and in order to save the quiet of home life from total disappearance, they should do violence to their natural reticence, and signify publicly their condemnation," &c. It is really almost too affecting. "A Whisper from Paradise" would not have been an inappropriate title for a protest thus introduced. Or "A Voice from the Fold" might have done to indicate a protest which seems intended to be just one little bleat, "for once" to be let alone.

And this is signed by Lady Randolph Churchill, for instance! We should be sorry to intrude upon the holy calm of that estimable lady's home, but we really thought we had heard of her before, and that she did not now appear for the first time, and, "for once," Lord Randolph Churchill, we admit, may, unaided, possibly supply political agitation enough for one happy home; but, to put it mildly, it is generally believed that Lady Randolph Churchill is not entirely neutral. Do they ever talk about the Government, about Lord Salisbury, about Mr. Goschen, about Home Rule? If so, what about "the total disappearance of the quiet home life" of 2, Connaught-place, if her ladyship were able to follow up her conversations and her opinions by a vote? What difference would that make to the quiet? Unless, indeed, she voted the other way; and then—well, and then the results would not be attributable to the merits or demerits of woman suffrage.

The protest is very much based upon the doctrine that women are not fit judges concerning political affairs; and yet they say that the extension of the suffrage to women would be "mischievous to the State." How do they know that? If they have brains and information sufficient to warrant them in coming to that conclusion, and if it is right to say so and to vote it (if only "for once,") why should they not vote upon other questions that may also threaten mischief to the State? But, in truth, they show remarkable courage and wonderful insight in relation to matters of State, for, while they confess that "the subject has not been adequately considered," and that "the public has gone through no sufficient discipline of discussion on the subject," here they are with their decisive protest that a decision in a certain way would be "mischievous to the State"! What a loss to the State is this, that women with such prescience, in the absence of information, should be unable to vote! But it is time to briefly note the four reasons given for disapproving woman suffrage.

1. Men are in possession. They control the State machinery. They hold men, and move the army, navy, police, &c. Therefore, they alone ought to vote. It is a perfectly comical conclusion. It would sound rather more reasonable to say that, therefore, women ought to be specially safeguarded by a vote. As a woman is liable to suffer so much from the working of the machine, she should at least have a voice as to its use, even if she is not allowed to turn the handle.

2. Men have the "inherited training" necessary for governing and voting. Well, there is no knowing what the women of the future might "inherit" if their mothers got a chance. But, talking about "inherited training," has rather more than a touch of the grotesque, now that we have enfranchised Hodge the hedger, Bill the costermonger, Jack the sweep, Starveling the tailor, and Bottom the weaver. Where is the all-pervading "inherited training" in Shoreditch and Bethnalgreen; or, for the matter of that, in Richmond or Putney? This is antediluvian talk and paradisaical simplicity, not present-day sense and practical politics.

3. "Admission to the turmoil of active political life" would destroy the sympathy and disinterestedness of women. It is difficult to see why. But everything said on that score would apply to all extensions of the suffrage; and, if this were so, it would follow that we aimed a deadly blow at the country-labourer's "sympathy and disinterestedness" when we enfranchised him, and deprived the nation of its "reserves of moral force." Perhaps the majority of the ladies who sign this protest actually think that: in which case we can only commend them to the paradise from which they have come, "for once."

4. If you extend the suffrage to women on existing conditions, "large numbers of women leading immoral lives will be enfranchised," while married women will be excluded. That will be a pity, but what are we to do about the many more men who lead immoral lives? But why exclude married women, if they hold the agreed-upon qualification, whatever that may be? If married men could not stand that, it only shows the need of discipline and chastening. We said at the outset that the protest suggests truths which the supporters of woman suffrage might profitably ponder. We are even willing to admit that the extension of the suffrage to women would carry with it certain doubts and danger. What then? The philosophy of life very much resolves itself into a choice of evils; and, for our own part, we prefer to run a few risks rather than maintain a system which has for its basis the deliberate subjection of woman, and which is now as illogical as it is one-sided and unjust.

DISASTROUS STORMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

TREMENDOUS storms, accompanied by heavy rains, have swept over the United States, causing great damage to property, and, it is feared, terrible loss of life. In West Virginia the storm was marked by fearful falls of hail, which destroyed the standing crops. It was followed by floods even more destructive, houses being wrecked, and thousands of live stock swept away and drowned. In Kansas, according to the imperfect reports yet to hand, the disaster may prove to approach in magnitude that which so recently devastated the Conemaugh Valley. At Uniontown, in that State, the swollen waters of a large reservoir burst the great dam which confined it, and the flood swept through the town and almost destroyed it. At Belltown the streets were flooded to a great depth, and the inhabitants had to take refuge in the upper storeys of their houses, whence they were rescued in boats. Six lives, however, were lost, and the total will probably prove to

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Yeshwantrao Khunderao Vijayakar, executor of the last will and testament of Soondrabai, widow of Gunputrao Shewjee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 331 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, demised by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, by an indenture of lease bearing date the 12th day of November, 1837, to one Esmail Haseum, for the term of 45 years and 6 months from the 31st day of July, 1886, at the monthly rent of Rupees 27-10-3 during the first 15 years and 6 months of the said term and at the monthly rent of Rupees 41-7-4 during the remainder of the said term, and by him assigned unto Mr. Yashwantrao Khunderao Vijayakar, executor of the late Soondrabai, widow of Gunputrao Shewjee, by an indenture of assignment of lease, bearing even date with the above indenture, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by Clive 2nd Row, on or towards the south by Clive 1st Row, on or towards the east by land belonging to the said Trustees, whereon are erected a godown and a storied building, now in the occupation of Fazul Jan Mahomed and his tenants, and on or towards the west by land belonging to the said Trustees, but now in the occupation of Heerjee Hunsraj, with the godown or building standing thereon, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and are situated in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and the said godown or building is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 5307, 5301, Street Nos. 3-9 and 4 Clive Road Cross Street Q and P, and is now in the occupation of the said Mr. Yashwantrao Khunderao Vijayakar or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to the undersigned, or at No. 41 Meadow Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of the Printing Materials of the Bombay Advertiser and Daily Commercial News.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, opposite the Government Central Press, the whole of the above printing materials, consisting of 60 gallies of English types, printing machine, gilding boxes, tables, chairs, cupboards, &c

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CARDIFF COAL AT GUNPOWDER BUNDER, MAZAGON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, on account of the underwriters.

About 60 tons of Cardiff coal, saved from lighters, Nos. 3613 and 3618, sunk during the late cyclone while coming on shore from the s.s. Drumberlie.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms, an invoice of best plateware, whips, solid silverware, consisting of curry dishes, dish covers, tea trays, spoons and forks, muffineers, salt cellar, &c.,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built landau with a pair of very handsome high caste grey Arab horses, 14-2, good trotters, and a set of plated mounted double harness, the property of H. H. the Thakore of Palitana.

1 second-hand stong office shigram.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 powerful bay Arab, 14-3, goes in single and double harness.

Under instructions from the Chief Commissariat Officer, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

1 Government draught bullock No. 9.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidators of the Oriental Oil and Flour Mill Co., Limited in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (unless previously disposed of by private contract) sell by Public Auction on the mill premises on THURSDAY, the 1st August next, at 3 p.m.

All that piece of leasehold land or ground, together with the building godowns, outhouses, and the best roller machinery of the latest improvement of Messrs. Thomas Robinson and Son, Limited, of Rochdale, erected and standing thereon, known as the Oriental Oil and Flour Mills.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, Dinshaw, and Ranga, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 10, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of valuable properties, with ginning factories, known as "Bombay Merchant Ginning Factories" at Ankleshwar and Ootraj, with good-will, machinery, tools, plants, stores, furniture, &c., belonging to the late Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Kharas.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, by order of the executors of the late Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Kharas, the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz:—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the several buildings chawls, outhouses, godowns, sheds, &c., standing thereon, situate, lying, and being, Ankleshwar in Broach Zilla, called or known by the name of Bombay Merchant Ginning Factory, Ankleshwar, containing by admeasurement 28,857 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by Government ground, on the south by a Public Road, on the east by property of Bhikharidas Narsidas, and on the west by a Public Road, together with all mills, factories, steam-engine, boiler, millgear, mill wright work, fixed and moveable machinery, implements, utensils, stores, stock-in-trade, furniture, &c., now standing, lying or being on the said premises, and together also with the good-will thereof. The piece of land is subject to payment of ground rent to Government.

Lot No. 2.—First, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the several buildings, chawls, outhouses, godowns, &c., standing thereon, situate, lying, land being, at Ootraj in Broach zilla, called or known by the name of the Bombay Merchant Ginning Factory, Ootraj, containing by admeasurement 17182 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Bai Kaiser, daughter of Pundia Mukoond, on the south by the property of Vaniram Anundram, on the west by an open ground, and on the east by the Public road, together with all mills, factories, steam-engine, boiler, mill gear, mill-wright work, fixed and moveable machinery, implements, utensils, furniture, &c., now standing, lying or being on the said premises, and together also with the good will thereof. The premises are subject to payment of ground rent to Government.

And secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at Ootraj in Broach zilla, containing by admeasurement 22 gunthas, or thereabouts, and registered under survey No. 4, and bounded on the north by a road leading to the town of Ootraj, on the south by a footpath, leading to the town of Ankleshwar, on the east by a footpath leading to the town of Ootraj, on the west by the property first hereinbefore described.

This piece of land is quite vacant, and is held under a lease, dated the 16th day of May 1885, for a period of ten years at a yearly rent of only Rs. 10 to the lessor and Rs. 2-4 to Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, the solicitors for the executors, at their office, No. 27, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LAND AT GUNBOW STREET AND HORNBY ROW, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th July, 1889, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following valuable plots of building land offered for sale by Public Auction, situate at Gunbow Street and Hornby Row, and in lots Nos. 1, 1 A, 2, 3, and 4—

Lot No. 1	comprising an area of	101·80	square yards.
,, 1 A	,, the right to arcade over the street and over an area of	45·79	,,
,, 2	do. an area of	73·36	,,
,, 3	do. do.	23·83	,,
,, 4	do. do.	42·23	,,
	Total	290·01	square yards.

The land is bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Mody, on the south by Gunbow Street, on the east by vacant land forming part of Gunbow Street, and on the west by the Hornby Row, and the said land is assessed under Collector's old Nos. 233 and 580, new Nos. 2752 and 5188, old Survey Nos. 23 and 24, and new Survey Nos. 2·908 and 8902, and Municipal Assessment ward Nos. 1810-1811, Street Nos. 10 and 12, Gunbow Street, and Nos. 81 and 83, Hornby Row. The land will first be put up for sale in one lot, and in the event of the biddings not reaching the reserve price to be fixed by the Commissioner, it will be again put up in the several lots shown on the plan, lots 1 and 1 A being sold together.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON (LOOSE AND IN BALES).

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the premises of the Colaba Press Co. by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the underwriters, the following bales and loose cotton damaged by the recent fire:—

33 full pressed bales of Dholiera cotton.
3 loose half pressed bales of Dorajee cotton.
1 loose Docra of Dorajee cotton.
and a quantity of loose Bagalcote cotton.

SALE of valuable and immoveable properties at Bandora (the estate of Antonio Domingos de Souza).

By order of the Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 344 of 1881 of the High Court of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., at their Auction Room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the following valuable landed properties, viz:—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with a will therein, and mango trees thereon, situate at Bandora, in Thana, containing by recent admeasurement 6,064 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north partly by the property of Pestonjee Dadabhoy and partly by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, on the south by the property of Mr. Menist, on the east partly by the property of Daniel Jao Parel and partly by the property of Thomas Evas Parel and Phillip Francis Parel, and on the west partly by a Rowan or public passage and partly by the property of Mr. Menist.

Lot No. 2—All that piece or parcel of vacant varkas land, situate at Bandora, within the registration district of Tanna, containing by recent admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north partly by the property of D. Fernandes and partly by the property of S. Pereira, on the south by the property of P. Xavier, on the east by the property of Louis Misquita, and on the west by the property of Philip Pereira, and which said land is registered under Survey No. 280.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, the Vendor's Solicitors, at their office, at the Standard Building, Hornby Row, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 10, 1889.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT CLIVE ROAD, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property, by order of the mortgagee, Dewjee Chaspar, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Josee Bhimjee Hureeram.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with building or dwelling house, stable and godown, situate, lying and being thereon, at Clive Road, near Carnac Bridge, containing by admeasurement 297½ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the leasehold land, vested to Nansee Surjee, and on the north and south by the Clive Road, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 3186, and the said building is now in the occupation of Josee Bhimjee Hureeram and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Feere and Nicholson, Solicitors, or to the undersigned, auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, July 10, 1889,

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FINE WHITE PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. and on account and at the risk of Jaitha Ruttonsey, Esq.

1 parcel of fine white round pearls in 11 lots, aggregating about 597 chows.

1 parcel of fine white pearls about 64 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE of ⅔ths share in landed property, situate at Surat.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, Bombay, on FIDAY, the 12th inst, at 4 p.m.—

The three fourths share of the said Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree, in a house situate in Faramposee, near Rustampoora, in Surat. This will be a final sale, and the property will be sold outright.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS.

On FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at a godown in Barrack Lane, near the Shipping Office, within the Fort, by order of Messrs. Schiller, Dosogne and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. James, Greaves and Co., the undermentioned 8 wrought-iron beams (girders) from the Provident Company's Works.

2	beams	21' 3" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"	
2	,,	17' 6" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"	
2	,,	25' 6" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"	
2	,,	18' 6" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"	

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Morenat & Co., a collection of handsome China and Japanese Ware, Benares brassware, bronzeware, sandle wood work-boxes, silver top walking sticks, glass sliding door, cupboards and show cases, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF PRINTING MACHINERY, PRESSES, TYPES AND OTHER PRINTING MATERIALS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, close to their Auction rooms, the surplus stock of Messrs. Jehangir and Shroff, consisting of paper-cutting machines, 27" by 27" and 21" by 21," strawboard cutting machine, 30" "Lily" cylinder printing press, Albion printing press, copper-plate printing press, stereo casting mould on wooden stand, wooden and iron standing presses, English, Gujarathi, Marathi and Persian types, borders, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT, CLOCKS, ORNAMENTS, STAINED GLASS WINDOWS, AND PICTURES.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m.—

The property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. C. Bonnevialle, consisting of bronze clock with 2 candelabras gilt clock, stained glass windows, oil paintings in gilt frames, coloured and photo engravings in carved black-wood frames, &c.

The property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. C. Lickfold, consisting of one large camera with lense, 8 other lenses, boxes of plates, printing frames, measuring glases, screens, chemicals, burnishing roller, cardboard, albuminized paper album, &c.

The property will be on view on and after Tuesday, the 10th instant.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co., by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. P. D. Framjee, the undermentioned machinery, viz:—

1 manual fire-engine (portable), another manual fire-engine in copper tank and fly-wheel on stand, gun metal, treble bucket, ship pump, 3 railway lorries, 3-feet pully, platform weighing machine, 4 fifteen ton hydraulic jacks, screw jacks, bear punch, 3 small engines, double winch, one box of Whitworth's taps and dice, 8 inches double-barrel force and lift pump, double blast circular Smith's bellows, 7 drinking fountains, Macfarlain's patent rotatory pump, 6 single pillar winches, leather rolling press, contractor's lift pump, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the machinery will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 10, 1889.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., commencing at 2 p.m., a quantity of handsome household furniture, &c., comprising of marble and plain top round tables, pier tables, couches, easy and fancy chairs to match, dressing tables, clothes press and other almirahs, book cases, a double iron cot with spring mattress, washhand stands, hanging and table lamps, &c., &c., also the residue remaining unsold and new table napkins, washing and bathing towels, table covers, &c., &c.

"AUCTION SALE OF BENTWOOD CHAIRS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. are instructed by Mr. Currimbhoy Moolji, to sell by Public Auction, on account and risk of Messrs. Bull, Bevan and Co., a consignment received per s.s. Drachenfels—

B. B. & Co.—1 case containing 5 dozen chairs.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, July 10, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday, at 98⅞, but in Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower, at 83⅓. Silver remained at Saturday's enhanced rate of 42 3-16d. per oz., and Rupee Securities were unaltered, at £67⅜ for Fours and £69⅞ for Four and a half per cents. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 108. Hongkong Bank shares were £2 higher, at £55 10s.

The Linseed Market had become firmer again, and last Friday's decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta seed to arrive by both routes was recovered, but Bombay seed was unchanged, at 43s. 6d. per quarter to arrive, as also was Liverpool quality. A firm feeling had returned to Rapeseed, and Calcutta Brown was 6d. per quarter higher at 40s. per quarter, Cawnpore Yellow remaining at 45s. 6d. per quarter to arrive. Wheat had become firmer, and No. 2 spot Soft White in Liverpool was 3d. per cental dearer; Club No. 2 in London to arrive *via* the Canal being also 3d. per quarter higher. The Goat Skin Sales opened yesterday in London with a firm feeling, and prices ½d. to 1d. per lb. higher, light weights being in good demand. 800,000 Goat Skins, and 700,000 Sheep Skins are put forward at these sales.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm again last evening, including Surats, the day's sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats. The price of Mid-American advanced 1-16d., say to 6 3-16 per lb., and American arrivals were 1-64d. higher for July-September and November-December deliveries, though unchanged in other positions, but East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value. The imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York the spot price was 1-16 cents higher, at 11 3-16 cents, and August futures advanced 2 points, say to 10·58 cents; but for September they were 2 points down, at 10·18 cents.

A steady, not to say firm, feeling has been apparent in our local market for the staple to-day in sympathy with the tenor of advices from Liverpool, and quotations may be called unchanged, though generally lacking the test of business, for only a few hundred bales of ready stuff in the aggregate changed hands, consisting of Westerns at Rs. 211, and Bengals at Rs. 209 per candy. A demand from the Continent for Bengals of the new crop has caused some enquiry from exporters, and we hear of contracts for a few hundred bales having been made in "Good" at 179½ and "Fully Good" at 189 per candy for January delivery.

WHEAT.—There has been a firmer tone in this market again in response to the improved feeling on the other side, but transactions have been on only a moderate scale and prices are unchanged all round.

SEEDS, from the same cause, as far as Linseed and Rapeseed are concerned, have been in active demand, and a large business has transpired, while the price of the former has advanced one anna, say to Rs. 7-5 to Rs. 7-7 per cwt., the market closing strong for both; but with other descriptions quiet and unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,429	bales.
Wheat	19,650	cwt.
Linseed	11,198	,,
Rapeseed	11,863	,,
Poppy Seed	1,569	,,
Ground Nuts	1,446	,,
Castor Seed	1,081	,,

FREIGHTS are steady, but there is little doing, the higher rates demanded by holders of room tending to further restrict the already limited business passing. Cargo has been booked for Hull by the Wilson liner for August shipment at 19s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady at yesterday's quotations for Bank and Private Paper, but with not much doing on either line. Merchants' Bills have come out at 1s. 4⅛d. for three months' sight Credits to a moderate amount, and ready Bank Demand has been available at 1s. 4 7-32d. The Calcutta market is reported unchanged as to rates, but firm in tone. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4⅛d.	,,
Francs do.	1·72½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and rates for Fours, both for money and account, have ruled 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. lower than they did yesterday. The price for cash was 100 7-16 during the greater part of the day, with the next account at 100⅜, and the August settlement at 100 5-16; but at closing 1-16 per cent. less was quoted. For 4½ per cents. 104½ to ⅝ has been the nominal rate.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in Mill Scrip to-day, and we make the following alteration, which are mostly in favour of buyers:—Southern Mahratta Mill shares are Rs. 25 lower, at Rs. 375; Jubilee and Star of India are Rs. 15 down, at Rs. 835 and Rs. 360, respectively; Khatao Mukanjee are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 695; Lukmidas Khimji at Rs. 1,015; and Sholapur at Rs. 1,335; Queen are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 910; David are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 555, and Maneckjee Petit, at Rs. 1,225. Munmar Press are Rs. 2 up, at Rs. 260; Bombay Flour are Rs. 25 down, at Rs. 625; Royal Flour are Rs. 10 up, at Rs. 65 per share.

[For latest Stock and Share Price see page 3.]

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 6th July, as compared with the statement of the 29th June 1889:—

LIABILITIES.	June 29. Rs.	July 6. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized securities	26,50,000	29,50,000
Public Deposits	47,59,762	53,70,262
do. do. at Branches	31,13,959	28,95,919
Other Deposits	2,65,66,661	2,54,05,748
Post Bills	9,613	8,240
Cash Credits undrawn	5,11,169	5,48,175
Rs.	4,76,11,164	4,71,78,342
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	47,66,321	55,71,861
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	29,70,311	28,70,731
Loans on Security of do	70,92,691	77,05,641
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,053	5,119
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,02,65,121	1,94,25,445
Stamps, &c.	23,196	17,208
Dead Stock Rs.	6,11,181	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,85,000	
	3,25,181	3,26,181
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,65,841	3,12,239
Cash and Currency Notes	1,17,95,449	1,09,43,917
Rs.	4,76,11,164	4,71,78,342

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 9.—Pressure has decreased slowly over Burma and the Circars and has increased elsewhere; quickly in North-Western India. The distribution remains fairly normal. Pressure is lowest in Sind and relatively low in the Gangetic plain, and high in the extreme south. Ordinary monsoon circulation of winds prevails, the force being about normal. Temperature is slightly above the average in Burma, the Central Provinces, Guzerat, Central India, and Madras, and below normal elsewhere, and largely so in the Punjab. Rain has fallen, except in Sind and the East Coast. The amounts are moderate, except in Lucknow, where six inches have fallen.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	25 72	30 85	26 93	26 15
July 8, Monday	...	...	...	4 4
,, 9, Tuesday	4 12	3 41	3 51	...
Total	29 84	34 26	30 44	30 19
Total of corresponding date last year	27 43	25 75	26 20	25 46

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 8.

10 p.m.	78·9

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

6 a.m.	79·5
10 a.m.	83·1
2 p.m.	79·2
4 p.m.	76·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

LAURIE—June 14, in Edinburgh, Frances Anna, widow of Lieut-Col J J Laurie, H M Bombay Army.

MORE—June 1, on board the s s Essex, in the Red Sea, on the voyage home from India, George Ernest Ebden More, son of Clement More, Junction-road, N, late of Metfield Hall, Suffolk, aged 20.

WILDE—June 17, at Kensington, Edward Archer Wilde, Clerk of Assize on the Oxford Circuit, and formerly of the 21st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FERGUSON—HUNTER—July 6, at Bhuj, by the Rev. W. E. Scott, B.A., Surgeon-Major John Edward Ferguson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, to Grace Alexa, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., Political Agent, Cutch.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRASER—June 29, at Raipur, C P, the wife of A H L Fraser, C S, of a son.

NUGENT—July 1, at Mussoorie, the wife of J Nugent, C S, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1889.

IT is very likely the case, as a contemporary suggests, that the Deccan Mining Company care more for a good title to the ground they select than for time in which to select it. They know they have coal, and can demarcate their claims with respect to coal-bearing area pretty accurately to coincide with the real extent of the measures. They know where gold was in former times worked abundantly. Their miners are working at the old pits, and there is no better place for them to work in, for the former miners did not abandon reefs because they were worked out, but because the deep workings necessary to get at the richer ores were soon flooded, and there were no means known in those days for dealing effectively with the water. The richest veins had to be abandoned in this way, for it is a peculiarity of quartz reefs that the gold they contain becomes richer in quantity to the ton of ore as the depth increases. The very best place to locate a modern mine, experts declare, may, therefore, be at the bottom of the deepest old working discoverable, for there in former times it has paid best to discharge the water accumulating in a deep working. At the time when India was commercially a great gold-producing country, picottahs and bullocks, and coolies standing on ladders and passing up buckets, were the only known means available for discharging the water. Pumps that for the expenditure of a few tons or so of coal a day will discharge a million of gallons in the 24 hours from immense depths are an invention that has revolutionized gold mining. In the matter of diamonds the outlook is not so promising. The favourite Golconda diamonds did, it is believed, come from a field near Bezwada, where the Deccan Company are working, but whether that field was worked out or not does not seem to be certain. If not, then perhaps, as in the case of gold, modern appliances may reach stores of wealth denied to the less favoured mine masters of the middle ages. There is also hæmatite iron ore in the Nizam's dominions, and its situation could be located without much difficulty. But now it will be seen that to develop all these different sources of mineral wealth requires money. The administration must spend freely. If success in all cases attends the first effort of discovery so much the better, but even in that event capital to a considerable amount is required. If the administration has to abandon the first workings as sterile and try others, then the amount of capital required will be very materially increased. Allowing for all usual conditions the capital required to develop coal is in India about six rupees of capital for every ton of yearly output to be finally developed. Thus a mine destined by its promoters to turn out and sell 300,000 tons of coal in the year will cost rupees 18,00,000, or, say, in sterling £120,000. We have no figures from which to judge of the capital requirements of gold and diamonds, but nothing under ten lakhs of rupees would make much impression on the iron, whereas, if anything like a tramway has to be constructed to the iron deposits, twice that figure might be required. It is not too much to say that each mineral, coal, gold, diamond, and iron will require its £120,000 capital to itself, making in all approximately half a million for a successful venture for the lot of them.

Now the concessionaires have got this money and keep it, and the unfortunate company have not got enough to trade with. There is proverbially not much use in crying over spilt milk, and spilt capital may perhaps be equally beyond regret, but how much happier for everybody concerned it would have been if the concessionaires had valued the paying power of the Nizam's minerals more, and their own services less highly. Had they sold the concessions for but half the capital of the company and left one-half at least to fructify in the Nizam's mines of coal, iron, gold, and diamonds, they would not now have seen their time for selecting come to an end. They would never have been pressed on that clause, and no one would have questioned their title. The present company's shares, though very little work has really been done, might now not improbably have been really worth a par value. The property of the company is unquestionably valuable, and would answer to capital put in cent for cent. Now as matters stand the shares are worth little more than the small sum put in the coal mines. No considerable quantities of coal are being mined, and there is by the best accounts no surplus of cash available for the other branches of the enterprise. The shares, therefore, are worth the value of a small coal company with no business established, and with not a particularly excellent material to dispose of. The shares of the company formed by Mr. Watson are intrinsically worth about 15 shillings each. At 30 shillings they would be vastly speculative. The property is worth about £40,000, as the amount spent in a coal mine able to turn out with care and good management after 5 years or so of development, 100,000 tons of coal in the year. No coal mine in India can come to maturity in less time than that. The sale business, the difficulties met with in matters of transport and trade, would keep the output back, even if the exigencies of good mining did not require a slow progress at first. The property is in the next place worth whatever gold and diamond mining plans it may possess, and its cash balances. At the utmost it is worth £150,000 or the amount of capital put in the till at the start. The reason for this absence of premium of value over cost is that enough has not been done to the works, and cannot be done with the small sum available to elicit even in anticipation the true paying power of the property. "Put in a penny and the machine will work" is a commonplace of the English railway station: "Put in a penny and take out a prize" is another. But here the machine naturally refuses to work without the initial penny. Mr. Watson seems to have thought he could devise a machine which for £150,000 would yield a prize of a million, and allow him to put £850,000 in his pocket.

The concessionaires having hopelessly overdone the thing, and the Board of the Company having endorsed their bargain, the Parliamentary Committee called the whole arrangement by hard names and questioned the company's title to the property. That being the case, and the company itself not having the money to work the property or the means of getting it, unless the Secretary of State can be induced to confirm the title, the game is up. The company must die from want of blood, for capital is the blood of an industrial undertaking. If the Secretary of State only confirms the title, and even though he does not sanction the Nawab Fatteh Jang's compromise as to further time and more capital, Mr. Watson, it is suggested, may be able to sell the property. That is to say, he is to sell property worth 15 shillings for £10; only in that event would all the shareholders be appeased. The machine having handed out the million for the small venture of £150,000, would then pass into the joint possession, say, of four companies, each with a capital of £375,000, aggregating a total of a million and a half. A million sterling purchase-money to the parent company would have to be provided by the shareholders of the four branch concerns, and half a million for their own working capital. If there had been no public inquiry and no scandal the trick might, and, no doubt, would, have been done. Instead of one body of shareholders with a capital of a million there would have been four bodies with an aggregate capital of a million and a half. Of this immense sum a quarter share of the half million only could be devoted to the enterprise of each offshoot company. The rest would be purchase-money that would burden and embarrass each and all of them to the end of the chapter. Splendid, though somewhat speculative properties at £150,000 apiece, no one of them could have borne the extra £200,000, not even by the happy hazard of a discovery of both gold and diamonds of an exceptional kind. The coal would probably do best. And the iron industry would have been worth attention. But all possibilities would be shut out by the enormous purchase-money that it appears to have been Mr. Watson's intention to exact. It is idle to blame Mr. Watson. The blame rests on the directors of the company who paid him and his brother-concessionaires the absurd price of $\frac{85}{100}$ of the share capital of the existing company. Mr. Watson is a financier of extraordinary astuteness and took instant advantage of the Nizam's agent's weaknesses, and likewise of the omission on the part of the Hyderabad Government, and of the Government of India, and of the India Office, to fix a limit to be paid by way of promotion. The directors of the company Mr. Watson formed absolved him by their corporate action in proceeding to allotment and starting a company with no capital. It is said Mr. Batten was the author of the letter to the *Times* praising the proposed compromise. We can well believe it. The directors that could have made the arrangement they did with Mr. Watson would be guilty of any act of folly either corporately or individually. The Secretary of State will not assist the company to sell those properties to others, who in their turn would be too overburdened with watered capital to do them justice. No one can desire to see the directors who misdirected such an enterprise saved from their inevitable punishment. It is very unfortunate for the innocent shareholders, but they chose to buy a property without looking into it and must abide the result. The Nizam's rights have been disregarded on every hand except only by the Parliamentary Committee.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from London on the 20th June:—"I see that the Government of India are disposed to deal with the leprosy question pretty much on the lines you have advocated, and I hope that they will go the whole way and insist on segregation, and the separation of the sexes, by which alone the dreadful disease can be stamped out. The rumour that there is one leper in the London meat market has created a scare in the Metropolis! What if they had half a dozen leprous fruit-sellers, and a leprous ticket-collector, as you have or had in Bombay; or if lepers were employed to roll cigars and make bread as they are in Madras?" Turning to another matter of present interest in this Presidency the writer says:—"The mamlutdars must not be too logical. Your Government compromised with the eternal verities in offering them any indemnity at all, and they must be content if substantial justice is done them—which will be so long as they do not suffer in purse. They will get no sympathy from the House of Commons. General opinion here disapproves of the letter of the Judges; at all events such a document should not have been published, it was in its nature a confidential communication."

As we have previously shown, the energetic steps taken by Lady Dufferin and Ava since her return to England promise to promote the interests of the National Association for Supplying Female

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

COLONEL WODEHOUSE'S ADVANCE.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

CAIRO, JULY 9.

Colonel Wodehouse telegraphs that a force of five thousand Dervishes, with a camel corps of three hundred men, occupy a strong position in front of him. He is following with the steamers along the Nile; but the large numbers of prisoners in his charge, diminishing his available men, renders the possibility of a successful attack utterly hopeless.

The necessity for immediately concentrating a strong force at Assouan is strenuously urged by Colonel Wodehouse.

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION IN ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, JULY 8.

Intelligence has been received here that Russian vessels, presumably from Odessa, are now engaged discharging large quantities of pontoon material in Roumanian waters at the entrance to the Reni mouths of the Danube. An explanation has been asked for.

A FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The forthcoming marriage of Lord Edmund Fitz-Maurice, younger brother of H. E. the Viceroy, with Miss Fitzgerald, daughter of the distinguished American Oriental Scholar, is announced to-day.

THE SHAH IN THE PROVINCES.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Shah commenced his tour in the provinces yesterday, leaving Hatfield Hall in the evening for Ashbridge, Herts, the seat of Lord Brownlow, where His Majesty spent the night.

THE DELAGOA DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Delagoa Railway Company is striving hard to avoid the suggested arbitration relative to their treatment by the Portuguese authorities and refuse to take any action in this direction unless the railway line is first replaced in their hands.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GRANTS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the question of grants to members of the Royal Family consists of eleven Conservatives, two Liberal Unionists, eight Gladstonian Liberals, and two Nationalists.

The list of names comprises those of Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Goschen, Lord Hartington, Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. J. Morley, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. Parnell.

MR. GLADSTONE PREFERS SMALL NOTES TO BI-METALISM.

A letter has appeared from the pen of Mr. Gladstone, in which he condemns bi-metallism as tending to increase fluctuation, and favours the gradual issue of notes under five pounds in value.

THE STATE OF CRETE.

STRIKE AGAINST TITHES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 8.

Advices from Crete state that Mohmond Pacha, the Special Turkish Commissioner, has declined to accede to the demands made by the malcontents. The peasants in the west of the island have therefore refused to pay the tithes. The troops and gendarmerie employed in the collection of the tithes have retired in order to avoid a conflict with the people.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE DERVISHES.

CAIRO, JULY 8.

Colonel Wodehouse telegraphs that he estimates the enemy to be at least five thousand strong. With his present inadequate force, he says, he is unable to attack them, but is still following them in a northerly direction in steamers. He recommends the collection of a strong force at Assouan.

The Royal Irish Rifles and two Black Regiments have accordingly been ordered to proceed thither from Cairo.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Two regiments, probably the 42nd and 56th, have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Egypt immediately.

MAJOR GENERAL DORMER.

Major-General Dormer is returning to Egypt.

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

Another accident is reported to have occurred on the East Indian Railway loop line. On Saturday last a down passenger train got into a siding at Bahawa station in order to allow a goods train to pass. The points were open, when the latter ran into the passenger train. Fortunately the driver put on the brake in time and averted a disaster. Nevertheless a number of passengers received bruises and cuts. A few days previous to this an accident occurred on the loop line between two goods trains, when considerable damage was done to rolling stock.

THE COW MOVEMENT AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 9.

A crowded meeting was held yesterday evening in the City Theatre, Rao Bahadur Bhide, Chairman, Sarvajanic Sabha, presiding, when Sriman Swami delivered an address in Hindi, quoting facts and figures from official reports relative to the destruction of cows in India. Mr. Korasheriff moved a resolution promising co-operation with the Allahabad Central Committee, which was passed unanimously.

LAWN-TENNIS IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs that Mr. William Renshaw beat Mr. Ernest Renshaw in the final Lawn-Tennis Championship by three sets to one.

MR. GRIESBACH.

Mr. Griesbach will arrive in Simla early next month from Mazar-i-Sharif.

FLOODS IN SIND AND BELUCHISTAN.

The heavy flood all over Sind and Beluchistan have reached the Hurnai Railway as well as the Bolan, and the line beyond Quetta is also interrupted.

OFFER OF TROOPS BY THE BEGUM.

The Begum of Bhopal has offered a battery of field artillery, a cavalry regiment, and an infantry battalion to assist in the defence of the North-West Frontier.

AFFAIRS IN UPPER BURMA.

The Phunkan Tsawbwa, against whom our troops were lately operating, has paid up the last rupee of the fine inflicted, and the Kachin Chief, who was retained at Bhamo as a hostage, has consequently been released.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE N.-W. RAILWAY AND THE HALL LINE.

The Secretary of State, it is said, will decline to confirm the agreement made by the manager of the North-West Railway, by which passengers booked through from various parts of India to England are shipped from Karachi by the Hall Line exclusively.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam with homeward Indian Mails of 2nd July arrived here at 2 a. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 8.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this evening.

PORT SAID, JULY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

SUEZ, JULY 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

ADEN, JULY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞

The Manchester market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3 15-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	83¾ ex-opn
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. "	69⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42 3-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JULY 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Bangkok.—Saigon line interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 7th July 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	9	5	23	1	32
Suez	...	6	3	2	25

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 9th July 1889 :—

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	41	...	2
" Kurrachee	0	11	...	2
" Madras	2	39	...	1

THE costly architectural follies on which the late King of Bavaria threw away so many millions are, it appears, fast crumbling to ruins. Herren-Chiemsee, the palace which he had constructed on the model of Versailles, is already in a deplorably dilapidated condition; and the once beautiful grounds, now utterly neglected, with their walks choked up with grass and weeds, present a most desolate spectacle. Neuschwanstein, which promised to be one of the most beautiful specimens of the "romantic" type of architecture in Europe, but which the King did not live to finish, is in still worse plight. The two-hunting-lodges which he built—Schachen and Falkenstein—have escaped ruin at the expense of their dignity; both having been converted into hotels.

DOCTORS in, or connected with, Germany seem fated to mix up physic with politics and polemics. A resolution has recently been passed by a small majority of one of the Berlin medical societies, advising members of the German medical profession to abstain from taking part in the various congresses to be held in Paris this year in connection with the Exhibition. This resolution has been strongly deprecated by a portion of the German press, and it is stated that it will not receive the support of the active members of the profession, which in general declines to mix up politics with science. It is pointed out also that such a course as that proposed would be singularly inopportune and unfortunate in view of the International Medical Congress which is to be held in Berlin next year. If adopted, it would lead to a policy of reprisal, which would be a loss to the profession and the public.

I WAS reading the other day, writes a correspondent, a discussion as to the time of grace allowed to guests who are late for dinner. At present, it frequently happens that guests come three-quarters of an hour late. This is really too absurd. The dinner is spoilt, and those who come at the time at which they are invited have to hang about, bored and boring, waiting for the laggards. That a quarter to eight should mean eight, I can understand; but why eight should mean half-past eight or a quarter to nine, I do not understand. I would suggest that hosts should state in their invitations at what hour dinner will be served, and that, guest or no guest, it should be served at that hour. In no other capital in the civilized world is it regarded as fine and fashionable to be unpunctual. In Russia, it is looked upon as the correct thing to come to dinner in advance of the time specified, so as to be prepared to eat at the precise moment named.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 21.

I AM not prepared to say whose business it was to do it, but it seems to be a pity that no attempt has been made to put, in convenient form and as clearly as may be, the real facts concerning the erring mamlutdars and Mr. Crawford before the English public. There has been no lack of readiness to appreciate the position of Lord Reay and even of the officials themselves by anybody when one knowing the facts has stated the actual circumstances. But what has been done in solitary instances by word of mouth has needed to be done a thousand-fold by the printed paper and otherwise. For example, I feel quite sure that Dr. Cameron, M.P., would not have tabled the following question for Monday next, or at least not with hostile intent, had he known all there is to be known. He is to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been called to the following paragraph in the Calcutta telegram, published in the *Times* of the 10th inst.:—"A telegram from Bombay states that the *Gazette* has announced that nine of the corrupt Mamlutdars have been deprived of magisterial powers": whether the confessedly corrupt mamlutdars referred to continue to exercise any jurisdiction in civil suits or revenue questions: and what is their exact position in the Bombay Civil Service. It is not easy to measure the folly of those who are trying to keep the Crawford scandal before the public. One of these days, if they do not mind, the question will slip out of their control. A really searching investigation, going a good deal further back than 1882, will follow, and there will be more besmirched characters than many people at this moment imagine. Mr. Crawford, since his arrival in England, has remained very quiet.

You know, of course, the story of the globe-trotting member of Parliament, who made a cold-weather tour of India, and who afterwards asserted—I will not say boasted—that the only "native" he spoke to during his journeyings was his body-servant. Would you be surprised to hear that the gentleman in question was none other than Mr. Arthur Baumann, M.P.? The statement was made to me yesterday by a brother Parliamentarian of Mr. Baumann's that such was the case. If the remark be true, Mr. Baumann's fitness to subject Lord Reay's conduct to censure and to discuss the peccability of the mamlutdars, who were—for their own interests—too readily charmed by Mr. Lee-Warner, is manifest. He is wholly ignorant. Who, then, more fitted than he to teach others?

Undeterred by Lord Jersey's fever and Sir Henry Edwardes' failure to put on sufficiently thick socks when he went to dine at Government House, Calcutta, and thereby caught a cold, the stream of cold-weather tourists to India this year will be greater than ever. The politicians will be in strong force. The Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P., has planned a tour: the odds are all in favour of his being as far away from Bombay in Christmas week as Mr. Bryce was from Allahabad at a similar period last year. The Congress is not likely to be honoured with his presence. Your ex-official, especially if he has sat on the Treasury bench, is a most cautious mortal: the unfeeling would call him a coward. When once a question is ripe for solution who so ready as he to take it up and get the glory of solving a serious political problem? But as for helping to bring the question to that point—that is another thing altogether. Mr. Childers is one of a class never in a hurry to "find salvation" as Mr. Campbell-Bannerman expressed it. Such men mean to be saved, but their ideal moment is that of the penitent thief, who was just quick enough to make sure of Paradise, not that of Timothy, so as to be able to bring forth fruits meet for repentance. Mr. H. S. King, M.P., is to be another of your visitors.

Another legislator-visitor is Mr. William Summers, M.P., who gave a promise a few years ago of making for himself a distinct position in the Liberal hierarchy. He is able, hard-working, sympathetic. Latterly, however, he has somewhat dropped into the background. Mr. Caine, the joy of all Abkari officials and the beloved of Lord Cross, too, will soon be once more with you. He has on the stocks a "Guide" to India, which will differ greatly from your Baedaker and your Murray: it will be profusely illustrated, and if it comes up to the description of it which I have heard should put Captain Eastwick's compilation out of circulation. Murray's Guide, by the way, was recently described to me as "Hunter's *Gazetteer* cut down and spoiled in the process," criticism which is a little severe on the compiler who at least visited each of the places he described. All the same, there is room for a good guide to India. There is talk of a number of Liberal M.P.'s attending the next Congress and having a Conference with the Congress Central Committee of one hundred strong. Whether anything will come of this suggestion time alone will show.

BOMBAY IN DARKNESS.

IT is a wonder that yesterday morning we did not hear reports of street robberies committed on Monday night, for thieves had a golden opportunity. In a large portion of the city lamps were not lighted till a late hour, leaving the streets shrouded in darkness, while in other parts the lamps were never lit at all throughout the whole night. The following reports were forwarded to the Commissioner of Police regarding the matter. Superintendent Smith reports:—"All the kerosine-oil lamps at Wari Bunder, Hospital Lane, Dolkar Street, Nowland Street, Belvidere Road, Ghorupdeo Road, Albert Road, Chinchpoogly Road, as far as Kala Chowkie, were not lit at all last night. A most convenient opportunity (if such a state of affairs lasts for another few nights) for thieves and budmashes." Superintendent McDermott reports:—"The street lamps from Colaba Depot to the Lighthouse, were not lighted till 8 o'clock yesterday evening. The lamps at Pilot Bunder Road were not lighted all night, leaving the place in total darkness. These lamps burn kerosine oil, which is supplied by some native contractor."

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd July, as compared with the statement of the 25th June:—

LIABILITIES.	June 25. Rs.	A.	P.	July 2. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	51,49,528	15	0	58,01,000	0	0
Treasury Balance	2,56,66,499	13	3	2,49,58,522	2	3
Other Deposits	3,07,83,830	13	9	3,33,70,622	12	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,26,273	14	2	2,75,567	0	6
Sundries	18,43,322	11	0	17,89,927	4	0
Rs.	8,39,69,456	6	2	8,59,01,709	3	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities	28,45,362	0	0	29,28,412	2	0
Other authorized Invtmts	76,65,379	0	0	77,01,811	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,03,86,116	12	8	93,52,609	9	9
Credits on do.	81,44,214	12	11	81,41,237	6	1
Bills discounted	2,78,56,350	2	11	2,68,07,613	6	4
Balances with other Banks	8,54,411	2	6	9,41,101	8	2
Bullion	31,749	3	6	50,456	2	6
Dead Stock	12,37,132	7	0	12,37,347	10	3
Stamps	11,420	11	2	11,328	9	1
Sundries	67,246	11	11	4,53,491	14	3
Cash at Head Office	87,24,187	6	7	99,75,467	2	10
Do. at Branches	1,61,45,854	15	7	1,77,13,432	4	4
Rs.	8,39,69,456	6	2	8,59,01,709	3	7

NEXT and we shall see the commencement of the final meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, writes a service paper. The subject of the change to other quarters, so hotly discussed in the Press not long ago, need not be again referred to, seeing that Bisley will in future be the home of the National Rifle Association's meetings. It is rather with the nature of the conduct of these meetings, wherever held, that discussion may be profitable. So far as the book for 1889 informs us, there will be but little change this year as regards the magnificent list of prizes to be competed for. Nor need we anticipate anything but a crowded meeting, and, with fine weather, a large attendance of the public. With the removal of the Association to more secluded quarters, the chief drawbacks of a meeting held in such close proximity to London, may be hoped to disappear; but there is still a great deal of room for improvement in this respect. This year will be an especially interesting one, owing to the visit of the American team, and, so far as their presence is concerned, we may be said to be in a certain sense put upon our mettle to show that our shooting is worthy of the name which it holds among other nations.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of 4th instant:—

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 25th June, reporting that the lowest tender received for 1,000 Malabar poon sleepers required by the Traffic Manager for use in the warehouses, is Rs. 2,177-1-4. He states that the budget sanction is Rs. 1,500, and he asks sanction for the excess, Rs. 677-1-4, together with Rs. 115 required for sorting, branding, stacking and delivering.

Resolution—Sanctioned.

STONE-QUARRYING.

Read letter from Messrs. Thompson and Co., dated 8th June, stating that one of their contractors wishes to quarry stone on Port Trust land at Tank Bunder; that he offers to pay Rs. 54 per bar per month, and undertakes to fill all the earth moorum and refuse stones that may have to be removed from the surface of the quarry into the area excavated, but will not undertake to bring material from outside to level up the area excavated, should the spoil removed from the quarry be insufficient for the purpose.

Read report by Acting Engineer, dated 21st June, stating that the site on which it is wished to quarry, is that where Messrs. Kirby and Co. worked, and he forwards a tracing showing it. He states that there is no objection to permission being given at the rate offered, but that it must be on condition that the ground is to be left levelled to 91. If the quarrying operations are to be taken below 91, he recommends that a deposit be taken according to the depth to which it is intended to go. Read minutes of members of Land Committee recommending that permission be granted to quarry on the conditions stated by the Acting Engineer.

Resolution.—Reply as recommended by the Land Committee.

THE INSPECTION OF VESSELS.

Read memo. from Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 24th June, forwarding for report a letter from the Acting Health Officer of the Port, stating that several ships and buggalows have to be visited more than once, owing to the absence of some of the crew, or postponement of the date of sailing; and quoting instances. The want of punctuality on the part of captains and owners is, he states a source of considerable inconvenience to him, besides which frequent trips to the dock in one day involve expense for gharry hire. The Acting Health Officer suggests that a fee of, say, Rs. 20 be charged to all vessels that have to be visited twice, portion of which to be set apart to meet the expense of keeping up the launch for such vessels as are in the stream, and the remainder to go to the Health Officer to compensate him for the needless extra worry, work and gharry hire.

Read also letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, approving of the Health Officer's suggestion and recommending that, if a fine is objected to by Government, masters be made to produce their port clearance before arrangements for inspecting the ship and crew are made.

Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—Reply that the Trustees do not think that it would be advisable at once to authorize the levying of a fine, as proposed by the Acting Health Officer, but they propose, with the approval of Government, to bring the matter to the notice of agents of ships in Bombay, and if this should not prove efficacious, the subject of the fine will (should Government think it desirable) be reconsidered, say, six months hence.

WATER LEVELS.

Memo. from the Acting Engineer, No. 1521, dated 29th June, forwarding sections taken in Prince's Dock channel on the 20th June, in Victoria Dock channel on the 21st and 2nd June, and in Prince's Dock between 19th and 24th June 1889, and stating that the highest level in the Prince's Dock channel was 59·00 close in shore, and to 50 feet off the frontage, and 57·83 along the channel to 3,200 feet off the entrance; that in Victoria Dock channel the highest level was 57·33 on the leading line to Victoria Dock entrance at 325 feet off the frontage; that the highest level opposite Victoria Dock entrance was 58·16 at 300 feet off the frontage, and 300 feet north of Victoria Dock entrance; that the highest level in Prince's Dock was 61·75 along the wall at north round head; and that the highest level in a berth was at B berth and was 6,600 alongside the wall.

SASSOON DOCK.

Read memorandum by the Traffic Manager, dated 13th March, recommending that the cadjan huts at present occupied by peons, &c., at Sassoon Dock, be pulled down, and that new quarters of a less inflammable kind be erected on a place shown on a litho plan. He recommends the erection of five rooms of 130 to 150 square feet each, to be occupied by two pointsmen, one bellman, one night peon, and one police ramosee; and that the last be charged Rs. 2 a month for rent.

Read report by Acting Engineer, dated 25th June, recommending that each room should be 10ft. × 10ft. with a verandah 5ft. × 10ft. and states that to construct five such rooms in rubble or brick would probably cost Rs. 2,000.

Read minute by chairman, concurred in by the other members of the Land Committee, approving of the Acting Engineer's proposals as regards the buildings, but recommending that as the work is not urgent it should be sanctioned against the budget of 1890-91.

The Traffic Manager's proposal to charge the police ramosee Rs. 2 a month as rent is approved.

Resolution.—The work estimated to cost Rs. 2,000 is sanctioned against the budget of 1890-91. The building should be of rubble stone. The police peon should be charged Rs. 2 a month for the accommodation to be occupied by him.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 1st July 1889.	For week ending 1st July 1888.
Vessels piloted into harbour	14	13
" " out of "	14	17
" transported	12	5
" attended to	3	4
VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.—PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	5	2
" left	4	6
" remaining in Dock	9	5
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	6	2
" left	7	6
" remaining in Dock	9	10

THE PARSEE CRICKET TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space in your paper for a few lines about the Parsee cricket team? There has been discussed through your paper the inclusion and omission of some men from the Parsee cricket team. I am not going to discuss the merits of all the eleven Parsee cricketers, but I would like to say something about three of them, viz., Messrs. Bharucha, D. Kanga, and J. M. Patell.

Mr. Bharucha, though he was the best Parsee "trundler" two or three years ago, is evidently out of form now, and so he should not by any possible argument be included in the team, because the only qualification which could entitle him to be selected in the team is his bowling; in the other two chief departments he cannot claim to be a success. Some of his friends may say that he bowled very well in the two matches last year, but even if that be so, it does not follow that he would bowl as well this year too. In England, when a match between England and Australia is to be played, the principle which is adopted by the committee is this—that if a cricketer is playing in splendid form in the principal county matches that season, he is included in the team, and not those cricketers who played well last season, but could do nothing now. Take, for instance, Abel, one of the best professionals in England just now. Last year he was in a rare form in batting and fielding, and although he had no chance of being selected in the previous representative matches, yet he was given the preference over other cricketers, because he had qualifications, viz., batting and fielding. Now, Mr. Bharucha's place could well be filled by Mr. M. Wadya, of the John Bright C. C. This gentleman, although not a firs-trate "trundler," is yet a good change bowler, a very smart and safe field, and the safest bat among the Parsees, who could be relied upon to make a stand even at the most critical state of the game. Mr. D. Kanga, who batted so well last year, now seems to have forsaken the cricket field altogether, and it is very surprising to see him included this year in the team. Excepting his batting, he is not at all up to the standard in fielding and bowling. He could stand as a wicket-keeper with some success, but in any other field he is sure to be a failure, and when we have a very good wicket-keeper in the person of Mr. Bapasola, he could well be dispensed with, and his place be filled by that most efficient cricketer, Mr. P. D. Kanga. Your cricketing correspondent writes that owing to ill-health Mr. P. Kanga is not in form. I say that although he is somewhat out of form just now in batting, no one could gainsay how valuable he is in bowling and fielding, the two chief departments in the game, and as there is a good deal of time, practice will, I am sure, bring him into form in his batting. Mr. J. M. Patell, although he occasionally bats well, is not so good a cricketer as could possibly be included in the team. In bowling and fielding, he is not strong in captainship; his judgments are every now and then found to be faulty, but as he takes a good deal of interest in the game and makes an effort to improve cricket among the Parsees, let him be included in the team. The team would then comprise of the following cricketers:—Pavri, Patell, Gagrat, Mody, Bapasola, Pundole, M. Kanga, P. Kanga, Wadia, Billimoria, and Dubash.—Yours, &c.,

July 9. A. B. C.

PRESENTATION OF A SANAD.

A MEETING, called by the Curator, Government Central Book Depot at Bombay, was held last evening at the Elphinstone High School to witness the presentation of a sanad, conferring on Mr. N. V. Bapat, late Curator, Government Central Book Depot, the title of Rao Bahadur. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, Central Division, presided, and there was a pretty good attendance of Hindus and Parsees, mostly connected with educational institutions.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said they were all aware that at the last distribution of public honours in connection with the celebration of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress last May the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction was conferred upon Mr. Narayen Vishnu Bapat, late Curator of the Government Central Book Depot, and the announcement was duly made in the *Government Gazette*. The formal sanad conferring the title with the signature of the Marquis of Lansdowne and under the seal of the Government of India had how been received, and he (the chairman) had been charged, under the orders of Government, to deliver the sanad to Mr. Bapat with an appropriate amount of ceremony. He had thought that nothing could be more appropriate than that the officers of the department in which he served so well and the personal friends of Mr. Bapat should meet on an occasion like this. It was to the chairman personally a great pleasure to be selected to present the sanad to a gentleman who had served in the Education Department for a period longer than his own service. Mr. Bapat had been connected with the department for over five and thirty years in many capacities, as a school-master, as an assistant teacher, as deputy educational inspector, and lastly as curator for fifteen or sixteen years. In all these capacities, the chairman believed he was justified in saying that Mr. Bapat had discharged his duties with zeal and distinction. As a scholar, as a practical accountant, and as a man of business in the last capacity, Mr. Bapat had earned great esteem and retired from the department with the respect and good-will of all. (Hear, hear.) The chairman expressed his gratification that, although Mr. Bapat had retired from the department, he still continued to give them the benefit of his experience as a member of the Vernacular Book Committee, and the chairman expressed a hope that he would continue to do so for many years to come. He was instrumental in the formation of the Book Depot Code and the regulation of the intricate accounts of the department. This was the opinion, the chairman believed, of the head of the department. Under these circumstances one might understand why the title had been conferred upon Mr. Bapat. (Applause.)

The chairman then formally made the presentation of the sanad.

Mr. Bapat made a suitable acknowledgment of thanks. He thanked those present for responding to the invitations issued by his young and able successor (Mr. B. A. Gapte, the present Curator); Mr. Kirkham for performing the ceremony of presentation in a manner which added a double grace to the gift; and Mr. Chatfield, the head of the department, who originated the idea of conferring the sanad. Mr. Bapat concluded by asking the chairman to convey his best thanks to Mr. Chatfield, the Government of Bombay, and the Government of India for the honour conferred upon him. (Applause.)

The chairman mentioned that thanks were due to Mr. B. A. Gapte, who very ably discharged the duties of Curator at present, for the excellent arrangements he had made in connection with the ceremony.

The proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers, pan-soparee and rose-water.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday last, when the following members were present:—Mr. Basil Scott, secretary, in the chair; members of council, Messrs. Jivanji Jamsetji Modi and Mansukhlal Hiralal Nazar; secretary, John de Cunha; curator of the Museum, Mr. H. M. Phipson; members, Messrs. Bomanji Byramjee Patel, Jumnadas Premchand Nanavati, and D. A. D'Monte.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the election of the following new members was announced:—Mr. Chimunlal Harilal Setalwad, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court; Surgeon Charles Monks, I. M. D., Bombay; and Mr. Arthur Summers, Secunderabad.

The following donations were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—To the Library.—From Mr. Lakshman Ramchandra Vaidya, M.A., LL.B., Standard Sanskrit-English Dictionary. From Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S., Collector, Kolaba, Supplemental Glossary of Terms used in the North-Western Provinces, Vols. I. and II. To the Museum.—From Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S., Collector of Kolaba.—Pre-historic flint flakes.

Mr. Bomanji Byramji Patell read a valuable paper on the towers of silence of India, which gave the location, the date of erection of each tower, and mentioned at whose cost and expense one hundred and fifteen of these edifices have been constructed in this country. The chairman then read a paper by Mr. Rehatsek on the statistics of suicide in Bombay in 1888. Out of a total 97 suicides, 68 were Hindus, of which 30 chose drowning, 25 poison (nearly all opium), and 5 hanging as their means of self-destruction. Of 12 Mahomedans, 7 took poison and 4 preferred death by drowning, and 1 by hanging. Of 11 Parsees, 7 preferred death by poison and 4 by drowning. Of 6 Europeans, 2 chose death by firearms, 2 by poison, 1 by hanging, and 1 by the knife. The tables show a gradual increase of suicide. "During the year under report the number of female suicides among the Hindus actually exceeded those of the males by 4." The alleged motives for suicide in their order of importance were—among the Hindus, grief, ill-health, dissipated habits, insanity; among the Parsees, quarrels, ill-health, dissipated habits, insanity; among the Europeans, grief and drunkenness. There was only one case from disappointed love—a Parsee menial. Revenge does not seem to be a factor of suicide in Bombay. The man who is about to efface himself does not erase even one of those who directly or indirectly have made his life not worth living.

After thanks had been voted to Messrs. Rehatsek and Patell, the meeting was dissolved.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN NIXON, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, takes over the Adjutancy of the 9th Battalion.

LIEUTENANT ROBERTSON, Royal Irish Fusiliers, is removed to the 1st Battalion of his regiment, but comes out next trooping season.

LIEUTENANTS VAUGHAN, Border Regiment; Smith, 3rd Dragoon Guards; and Robertson, Scottish Borderers, join the depots of their regiments.

THE following postings have been made:—To 1st Battalions:—Major Griffith, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Captain Travers, Royal Welsh Borderers. To 2nd Battalions:—Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard and Major Hare, Royal Munster Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Seaforth Highlanders; and Lieutenant Pyne, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

JAPANESE gold thread which is used in finer embroidery on account of its elegant lustre, consists of a core of silk or of wool, and a spiral envelope of thin gilded paper. The strip of paper is only two-fiftieths to three-fiftieths of an inch wide, and therefore must be wound with great care. The thread thus wound is saturated with shellac and then gilded. Compared to European gold thread, these threads possess the advantage of greater flexibility and finer lustre. In this they equal the beautiful gold thread of the Middle Ages, the manufacture of which for a long time was a lost art and was recently discovered by microscopic investigation.

MR ERNEST RENAN was president at a Celtic dinner, in Paris, the other evening, and made one of those characteristic little speeches which so please his friends. He expressed a hope that they would all enjoy their holidays. "We will all of us re-visit our cherished Brittany, for each of us has a Brittany of his own predilection. For my part I delight in remembering the Brittany of fifty years ago. When I wish to conjure up a vision of something nice and sweet and gentle, I think of our little Brittany maidens. They are now as modest and as charming as they were when I first knew them, when I was fifteen or sixteen; and when I think on all those pleasant things, I fancy I have gone back to that happy time, and hear those maidens talk. We grow old, but nature never grows old. The birds are always there; I recognised one of them. His song is like that of the landrail, and he gave me the impression that he was cutting his heart in twain with a diamond saw. But it is not only the birds that are there. The streamlets are there, pleasant things. Enjoy your holidays, and, if you chance to be near me, do not forget that I shall be happy to see you at my house; and, in any case, hope that we shall meet again next year."

THE CHETWYND-DURHAM ARBITRATION.

THE Chetwynd-Durham arbitration case was resumed on Friday (14th ult.), in Queen's Bench Court 5, at the Royal Courts of Justice.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. SHERRARD.

Sherrard was called, and Mr. Mathews resumed his cross-examination at great length with regard to his pecuniary transactions with Wood. He did not always pay Wood by cheque, sometimes he paid him cash. The witness proceeded to say that Wood did sometimes bet for him. He was not at York in 1886. There was not so much improvement in Fullerton between 1886 and 1887 as between 1888 and 1889. If he gave Howard any orders at Goodwood, it was to jump off. He did not remember at any time on the morning of the race having a conversation with Wood and Howard, and telling Howard to lose the start and drop Fullerton out of the race. It was a vile invention, and he only knew one man capable of hatching such a lie. He would swear that no such conversation ever took place. He did not know until the jockeys were weighing that Fullerton was to run.

Mr. Mathews: Now, Mr. Sherrard, did you not give Howard instructions on the night before the race not to jump off, but to drop a little behind?

Sherrard: I did tell him after the start to thread his way through the horses and not be in too great a hurry to run in front. He added that he did not tell Howard to pull the horse, and did not complain to him after the race for having shown his true form. He saw Howard at the Epsom Spring Meeting of 1888. He had heard that Howard was getting into bad hands and revealing stable information. He accused him of divulging secrets of his stable. Then Howard said, "Well, sir, don't you remember what you said to me at Goodwood when you told me to pull Fullerton?" He (the witness) said, "You are the d—dest scoundrel that ever lived, and I have a good mind to bring you before the Stewards. (Loud laughter.) You are the dupe of that fellow Riley, who boasts that he will ruin Sherrard after forty-one years before the public."

This concluded Sherrard's examination for the present.

CHARLES WOOD'S EVIDENCE.

Charles Wood was the next witness called and sworn. In reply to Sir H. James, he said that he began to ride in 1871 for Mr. Joseph Dawson. His first mount for Sir George Chetwynd was in the Ascot Stakes in 1877. After Mr. Dawson's death Sherrard managed the stables. He was before Archer's death second only to him. He made a very large income. In addition to his fees he received handsome presents when he won. When he won the Derby, Lord Alington gave him £1,000. He had ridden for the Marquess of Hartington, the Duke of Portland, Lord Cadogan, and all the principal owners. He had lived very carefully, his expenditure not exceeding £700 or £800 a year. His co-operage business gave a return of about 18 per cent. on the money invested. He sold all his horses when the regulation was enforced. He never betted largely. As far as he could state, Sir George Chetwynd's account of his bets was correct. Many owners (gentlemen) doing well on the turf betted for the witness after the notice of 1883. They were the owners of horses which he was riding. He never heard any complaint of that being done. He let Chetwynd House to Sherrard. He had an interest in the stable. He only had horses for the purpose of benefiting Sherrard, because he wished him well. He only had an interest in one of Sherrard's horses, a bay colt by King Lud out of Allegra. He bred the colt, and made a present of it to Sherrard. He never received sixpence for

racing-fees, £2,000 realized Consols, and £8,000 as presents, bets, and profits on buying and selling horses.

Sir C. Russell: Can you account for it: your betting-book only shows £1,200 gained?

The witness could only repeat his statement. Very likely Mr. Hammond gave him £500 after the Cambridgeshire in 1884. He would not swear that Porter did not complain of his riding Sandiway. The witness then suddenly said: Perhaps I did not get the £500 from Mr. Hammond. (Laughter.)

Sir C. Russell: I am surprised at people laughing. This is no laughing matter. Sir Charles then called upon a representative of Messrs. Hammonds, bankers, to produce the paying-in slips.

Wood, resuming, said on the 13th of October, 1884, he won the Cesarewitch for Mr. Hammond, and he made him a present of £1,000.

Mr. Hammond, banker, Newmarket, produced his ledger, and it was seen that £500 had been paid into Wood's account on the 4th of November through Messrs. Weatherby, and £350 from Hammond.

At the request of Sir Charles Russell, the court ordered that the ledger should be put in with the journals, the cheque, and paying-in slips.

SHERRARD RECALLED.

Sherrard was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Mathews with regard to his transactions with Wood. He was questioned as to the purchase of Malvern, which was bought by Wood on the 21st of November, 1884, at Manchester. Sherrard swore that he paid for it on the 23th, the sum being included in a larger amount. The money paid to him by Wood on the 28th of November referred to certain betting transactions. The witness returned similar replies to identical questions concerning Perugia, Yardley, and other horses bought in his name by Wood. Victorious Chief was bought by the witness at Doncaster in September, 1884, he believed for about £260 or 260 guineas. On the 23rd of February, 1885, he forwarded a cheque for £269 16s. to Messrs. Tattersall in payment for the horse, with interest, having a few days previously received a sum of £262 10s. from Wood. That amount, however, had no reference to the purchase of the horse. He would swear that he did not buy Victorious Chief for Wood.

Mr. Lowther: This is an extraordinary coincidence which must be cleared up. You do not ask us to believe that it was a simple coincidence.

Lord March: You appear to have borrowed the exact price of the horse in guineas, while Tattersall's pressed you for £269 16s.

Sherrard: That was the interest.

It subsequently appeared that at the moment Sherrard received the cheque from Wood he was not pressed, as he stated, for his pass-book showed that he had £2,000 to his credit at the bank.

Mr. Lowther asked Sherrard's earnest attention to the matter, and pressed for an explanation.

Sherrard said he had large amounts to pay at the time.

Mr. Lowther, after inspecting the banking account, said it was a very enviable one, and there were no heavy payments made for a long time subsequently to borrowing the money from Wood. No further explanation was forthcoming.

The witness said he sold Victorious Chief to Bambridge, the trainer, for £25. There was no record of the payment. He swore that the horses named were not the property of Wood, and the purchases in all cases were for him. Wood gave him some horses. He was a very liberal fellow. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mathews referred to other entries in Wood's account showing that sums of money identical with the price paid for horses—Cassimere among others—bought in Sherrard's name by Wood were paid to Sherrard. Sherrard explained in each instance that it was in settlement of bets, or that Wood had lent him the money, but had nothing to do with the horses.

On Monday Mr. Sherrard was again called and cross-examined by Mr. Mathews. He was closely questioned with reference to his relations with Wood. He said that, whatever they were, Sir George Chetwynd knew nothing about them.

SIR GEORGE CHETWYND RECALLED.

Sir George Chetwynd was recalled, and said he had heard Wood and Sherrard's evidence. He had never previously heard of Wood owning horses which ran in Sherrard's name. He still believed that Wood rode his horses fairly, but he now knew that he had broken the rules by betting on races in which he rode.

In answer to Sir Charles Russell the witness said that when his attention was called to the rumour as to Wood having received a corrupt payment over the Cambridgeshire race of 1884, he saw Wood and Hammond, and on their giving a solemn denial to the rumour, he wrote a public letter on the subject.

Sir Henry James said that that concluded his case, so far as he was able to carry it at present.

Sir Charles Russell said he did not propose to make a speech at present, but would at once proceed to call evidence on behalf of the Earl of Durham.

GRAVE CHARGES.

Lord Marcus Beresford, official starter, was then called. He remembered starting the Lonsdale Plate in 1886. Wood, who rode Monsieur de Paris, pulled the horse behind and kept him behind as far as the witness could see. At the same meeting on Thursday Wood did try to win. When he was trying to win he got the best place, and was jealous about inches, but when he was not trying to win he got the worst place, and was careless about lengths. The witness also testified that Wood did not try to win on Fullerton, and to his pulling the horse back in the Jubilee Stakes at Kempton Park in 1887. The witness spoke to Sir George Chetwynd about the matter afterwards, and Sir George said Wood rode a bad race. He remembered Wood riding Acme at Sandown, when he lost. Wood had previously ridden Acme at Manchester, when he won. The witness further deposed to Wood not trying to win on Torchlight on one occasion. At a subsequent meeting he rode the same horse and won in a canter. Wood's reputation as a jockey for pulling horses was of the worst possible description Since Wood's licence had been taken away there had been a marked improvement, and every jockey now tried to win on his own hook. (Laughter.) He did not think Sir George Chetwynd had anything to do with Wood's false riding.

In cross-examination, the witness said he did not make communications to owners of horses when he believed their horses were not properly ridden, unless he was asked. He never interfered between owner and jockey, as he believed it was as bad as interfering between a husband and his wife. (Laughter.) He was aware that Lord Hartington, the Duke of Beaufort, and other gentlemen of repute came into the witness-box and stated that they had employed Wood notwithstanding the rumours. It was perfectly competent for any one to employ a jockey so long as he had a licence and had not been struck off the rolls. (Laughter.)

He had heard rumours about Wood before he became starter; but he never knew what a scoundrel he was until he became starter.

EVIDENCE OF THE DUCHESS OF MONTROSE.

The Duchess of Montrose was then called. She produced a letter which she had received on the previous day from Sir George Chetwynd, in which he stated that he had three letters from her Grace, which he might have to produce for his defence. The witness said she had no objection to the letters in question being read. She was examined as to Mr. Crawfurd's horses being taken from Sherrard's care owing to undue publicity being given as to trials. On one occasion she saw Walton, the plunger, in front of the stables. Sherrard told her he was a man who had come there to sell corn. She afterwards ascertained that Walton had privately bought Sutler. She explained the circumstances under which Mr. Crawfurd struck out Thebais.

In cross-examination the witness said that Sherrard was dismissed from Bedford Lodge, because of the running of Mr. Crawfurd's horses.

LORD ARTHUR SOMERSET'S OPINION OF WOOD.

Lord Arthur Somerset was the next witness. He said he had had confidence in Wood up to Oct., 1887. Wood's reputation amongst racing-men was very bad. He witnessed the Autumn Handicap at Newmarket, 1887, and considered that Wood destroyed Fullerton's chances of winning. Wood deliberately pulled the horse behind the others, although there was a clear course in front.

The court then adjourned.

THE three stewards of the Jockey Club who have been allowed to sit as arbitrators in one of the Courts during the vacation, observes the *Law Journal*, risked the withdrawal of a privilege of great convenience to the profession by sitting on the Bench in an endeavour to magnify an office already sufficiently inflated, in spite of the suggestion of Sir Henry James and Sir Charles Russell, that it would be more convenient for all concerned that they should sit in the associates' seat. Not long ago it was with some difficulty that the Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster successfully asserted his right to sit on the Bench in the Royal Courts, and there was nothing either in the constitution of the Arbitration Board or the character of the case, to distinguish it from the ordinary case of an arbitrator sitting to try an action of account. To have allowed an exception would have ministered to the sensational form which the case has taken, threatening to become a sort of Vacation Special Commission.

THE PRINCESS IN THE ROW.

A HOT sweltering day, when even the Gloucester House goat feels that promenading would be purgatorial and sprawls on the pavement, regardless alike of the prods of his friend the policeman and the inconvenience of the passers-by; just the sort of day, writes the *Globe*, it is generally considered, that the Princess is sure to be driving in the Park, and when the Park itself is certain to be crowded. So about six, when the treadmill of pleasure had momentarily ceased, and the last tea party had been visited, the horses' heads were turned towards the Park, and a dense swarm of carriages slowly converged on Hyde Park-corner. It may be doubted whether the gatherings in the park of this season are larger than those of the Jubilee year's, but the veriest sceptic would scarcely maintain that there was much difference between them. Yesterday the carriages might have been counted by hundreds had anyone felt an inclination for mental exercise. The Row was literally lined at the corner with rank after rank of equestrians. The gravel on both sides was crammed to inconvenience with people wandering about in search of seats, and other more fortunate ones contemplating them with that keen and assured satisfaction which springs from another's misfortunes.

About half-past six the usual wave of expectation passed along the line. Mounted inspectors galloped about, looking important and shouting out instructions. Experimental whips, whose aspirations were more advanced than their execution, found themselves and their horses in the act of getting in the way, and were promptly objurgated on the subject. Then with much preliminary noise of hoofs and harness, the mounted policeman who acts as a blue Mercury to the Royal carriage darts violently into sight, and behind him come the imposing personages in black and scarlet liveries who condescend to adorn the Royal box. Hats fly off to right and left of them, women are turning and bowing in every direction, dowagers bend and twist regardless of cracking the enamel, and lo, the Princess! Beside her sits the Duchess of Edinburgh, in grey, and looking much better, and altogether much nicer than of yore, though not called upon to bow quite so often, or smile with such charming grace as *our own* Princess. Facing their mother and aunt are the Princesses Louise and Victoria, each in yellow and blue, with black hats trimmed with white. The Princess herself wore a blue spot toilette, and a bonnet trimmed with lilies and green leaves, and looked altogether sweet.

There must be some extraordinary charm in her very presence or why does the world again and again rise from its seats and salute even to the fifth time and why do people push and turn and bow again and again, happy if they but see her—happier far if they get a bow and a smile in return. Ask the Duchess of Rutland, whose heavy carriage was dragging its weary way alongside the gravel; or Mrs. Hume Webster, whose smart barouche got more way on as the stream rolled on; or Lady Hart, who was recognised as an old friend as the Princess's carriage passed her victoria. Lady Boehm, too, could tell something of the charm of her manner, and Lord Londesborough made his best salute as she passed. Mrs. Bernard Beere and Mrs. Stirling, driving quietly together, were as keen as the rest and Mr. Henry Matthews fixed his *pince-nez* firmer as the Royal carriage went by.

MR. GLADSTONE'S TOUR.

MR. GLADSTONE continued his tour in the south-western counties. At Launceston he delivered an address, in which he condemned the action of the Liberal Unionists in Parliament. At the conclusion of the hon. gentleman's speech the party drove off to the station, where a special Great Western train was in waiting to convey them to Plymouth. In the evening Mr. Gladstone addressed an audience of over 7,000 in the Drill Hall at Plymouth, which had been gaily decorated for the occasion. Mr. Gladstone brought his tour to a close on Monday, speaking thrice on his journey by road and rail from Irwene to London. Imposing demonstrations took place at the three places —Shaftesbury, Gillingham, and Salisbury—at which Mr. Gladstone favoured his admirers with a speech. At Shaftesbury the right hon. gentleman spoke from the top of a four-in-hand coach. Speaking of the use of the franchise, and expressing the hope that in the Liberal party the practice of endeavouring to influence the votes of others by fear and favour would always be held in abhorrence. Mr. Gladstone said it was better that those whom we knew, those whom we employed, and those with whom we had relations should vote against us, than that they should vote for us from servile motives. Now, he proceeded, what I wish is, and what I should like to be assured of particularly in this part of the country is, that our opponents share in these sentiments. I feel some doubt, for there is an association called the Primrose League, and there are grave suspicions that though it takes its name from an innocent and beautiful flower, it is, in point of fact, a boycotting association. (Laughter, cheers, and a voice, "No, no.") I am very glad that my friend has not found it to be a boycotting association. Whether he is entitled to speak for the association, whether the association empowers him to say that they have never boycotted anybody, and that they wish people to vote Liberal if they think Liberal, I don't know. If the Primrose League wishes to get rid of that suspicion, there is one way in which they can do it quite easily, and that is by inserting a fundamental rule and putting it at the head of their other rules, to say that they are an association promoted for the purpose of encouraging every man of the people to vote according to his conscience and his belief. I have no doubt it will promote very much the purposes of the association, and that it will relieve them from suspicion if they will mainly adopt a rule of that kind; but at present, undoubtedly, they labour under this suspicion very gravely. There is a wide-spread opinion among the people that that is really the main object for which they were formed, and not to promote the cultivation of primroses—(hear, hear, and laughter)—which is a purpose in which we should be very glad to join with them. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Gladstone was in his place in the House of Commons on Monday night.

THE ALLEGED POISONING IN LIVERPOOL.

INSPECTOR BAXENDAGE, who has been concerned in the Maybrick case, has visited Llangollen making inquiries of a chemist whose labels were on one of the bottles found in Mrs. Maybrick's room. It transpires that no poison was served to Mrs. Maybrick, as the chemist (Jones) uses red labels on bottles containing poison, whilst the label in question was white. Another circumstance in connection with the use of arsenic is that some dogs whose constant barking in the vicinity of Battlecrease House caused considerable vexation to Mr. Maybrick were undoubtedly poisoned, and in their bodies on exhumation arsenic was found. A comparison of the footprints of Mr. Maybrick's boots leading from the deceased's house to the kennels made a short time after his death, it is said, raised a strong suspicion in the minds of the police.

A Liverpool reporter has called upon a gentleman who, for a period of seventeen years, was in business as a chemist and druggist in Dale Street and Exchange Street East, Liverpool. The necessities of his business brought him into contact with the merchants and cotton-brokers on Change, and he was acquainted with the appearance, if not with the names, of most of them. It is now some months since he gave up his Exchange Street business, and the representative found him behind his counter in a pleasant thoroughfare of a Liverpool suburb. After an exchange of greetings, he said, "Yes; I knew the late Mr. James Maybrick. He was for a long time a pretty regular customer of mine, though, singularly enough, he never gave me his name. I recognised him immediately when I saw his photograph. He constantly used arsenic. This fact is known by several of his business friends. When he first came to me for arsenic he brought an authenticated medical prescription, which I made up. His name was not written upon the prescription. It was given as Mr. ——, there being neither Christian nor surname." "Is that a frequent practice on the part of medical men and their patients?" "Well, I have known other cases. Mr. Maybrick came often after his first visit. He would see no one but myself, and on one occasion when I was ill he pressed me for a personal note to some other chemist. I supplied him usually with a drachm of arsenic in a bottle. I have supplied 40 grains at a time. He was extremely reserved in making his purchases, which he always paid for, and always refused to have booked." "Have you been approached by the defence?" inquired the representative. "Yes; but, of course, I cannot say that I shall be called as a witness at the assizes."

AT Bucharest the other day, in the presence of the King, the Queen, Prince Ferdinand, and the representatives of the German, Austrian, British, French, and Ottoman legations, the Maxim gun was submitted to an important trial. Pitted against a hundred infantry, shooting with the ordinary rifle at 800 metres, the mitrailleuse made 220 hits with 1,000 shots, while the soldiers scored only 72 with twice the number of shots.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE father of the Royal Marines died on the evening of the 7th ult. at Porchester, aged 91 years and 6 months. General Sir Thomas Hurdle, K.C.B., was, indeed, a fine old soldier, and had the Victoria Cross existed when Navarino was fought, he would probably have won it for his conspicuous bravery on that day. Entering the service in 1812, he was one of the few left amongst us who saw the scene of the last great naval war, and was among the very few survivors of Napoleon's guard at St. Helena. His services, which go back to the Basque Roads affair, where he was in the Superb, will be found in our obituary column, and the high honour and esteem in which he was held by both Navy and Marines was shown by the very large number who attended the brave old veteran's funeral.

Complaints are rife as to the inconvenience incurred by pensioners under the present system of identification prior to receiving pay. Whereas formerly a couple of tradesmen were considered as competent to sign for the pensioner, it is now incumbent upon him to obtain the signature of an officer, clergyman, justice of the peace, or a police superintendent. The complaint may not be well founded; but it is at any rate worth looking into.

A letter appears in the *Times* from one signing himself "The Brother of a Victim," wherein the old, old tale is told of death and disease arising from the quartering of troops in unhealthy barracks. This time Richmond Barracks, Dublin, have to bear the responsibility of having caused the illness of six officers and six non-commissioned officers and men of the gallant 24th, together with the death of one of the latter. Seeing the commendable zeal recently displayed by Mr. Stanhope in like cases, we trust that no time will be lost in setting matters right.

Permission having been given to the American shooting team to go over to England, their departure from America will take place as arranged. Their arrival and the result of their stay at Wimbledon will be watched with keen interest by all interested in musketry, and whether they go away beaten or victorious we can assure them of a hearty welcome and a full meed of such hospitality as we can offer them.

The arrangements for the commands during the manœuvres are not even yet by any means definitely settled. It is now said to be more than probable that Sir George Tryon will, after all, be entrusted with the home defence, receiving orders for his every movement direct from the Admiralty, who this year will be in communication by telegraph with all the 750 signal stations kept up by the coastguard and Lloyd's. The appointments of several captains to ships have been changed, and several ships are now unappropriated.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre was entirely in error when he stated that the speech of Vice-Admiral Dompierre d'Hornoy in the French Chamber of Deputies was called forth by the increase of the English navy. It bore almost exclusive reference to the growth of the navies of Italy and Germany, to both of which combined the French fleet, said the speaker, ought to be equal. Admiral Krantz, however, at about the same time as Mr. Shaw-Lefevre was speaking, announced that the Government would shortly ask for an extra credit for the navy of some £2,250,000, which must obviously be spent with private firms, as the national dockyards are quite full of postponed work.

The Admiralty will do well to give a little attention to the deadly unhealthiness of certain portions of the East Indian station, writes the *World*. In one vessel now taking part in the East African blockade, and stationed at or about Zanzibar for the last twelve months, no less than thirty-three men have been invalided, while three have died, out of a complement of one hundred. Zanzibar being unfit for men to be allowed to remain on shore for any time, the crew of this ship have had no general leave since May, 1888—a state of things which would be prejudicial to health in the best of climates.

On the West Coast of Africa, the rule very properly is that ships are not kept on the station more than two years. Even then, the results are often disastrous enough on the health of a ship's company. The East Coast has very little advantage over the West in point of salubrity, while it has a disadvantage in the fact that the slave-trade gives the ships much harder work there than on the West Coast, and in the further fact that they get no occasional change to a better climate, as the West Coast vessels do in their occasional visits to the Cape. At the best, the only change that can be looked forward to on the East Coast is a change from the frying-pan at Zanzibar, to the fire at such blissful spots as Rangoon or Trincomalee. The proper course would be to move ships after a year or so in this part of the world, either to the Mediterranean or Australia.

In his report on the health of the army horse in 1888, Dr. Fleming, the chief of the veterinary staff, gives the number of troop-horses as 13,063, of officers' chargers as 1,653, and of mules 245. The number of deaths was 263, or 2·02 of the average strength. The number of cases treated during the year was 7,935 or 59·79 per cent., which shows a great reduction from the previous years. Of these cases upwards of 5,000 were for accidents and injuries to the limbs. There was a great decrease in the number of horses admitted for respiratory diseases, but a large increase in those for roaring, upon which Dr. Fleming has been able to make extensive experiments. The average age of the horse is said to be eight years and five months, and there are two animals over twenty years old.

There is not a doubt that in the case of a ship with a name carrying an illustrious record, or christened after some one of our grand seamen, the crews will be trebly inspired to preserve untarnished that record, or do credit to the hero whose valour is perpetuated in the vessel under their feet. In the names of the warships of the present should be preserved the story of the glorious past. We want the names of ships which have won fame in former years, the names of their victories, and the names of the great men whose achievements at sea made England what she is today. The proverb, "Give a dog a bad name and hang him," applies most forcibly in the case of men-of-war, and it has unfortunately been the habit of late to run too much to the Jackdaw and Jimcrack style of nomenclature. Now, however, it looks as if a fresh start had been made; no one can find much fault with the new selection, and it is to be hoped that the names of the vessels to be built by contract will be equally appropriate.

An American paper says:—"The new British cruise, Buzzard arrived at New York, May 23, from Burmuda, steaming up the bay at about twelve knots an hour, and anchoring off Communipaw flats. She presented a handsome appearance. Her mission at New York was caused by the admiral commanding the North American station desiring to forward without delay important despatches to the English Admiralty. *En route* a heavy gale was encountered in almost the same latitude and longitude as that experienced by the U.S.S. Yantic, and as it was on the same day, it must have been one and the same. The Buzzard did some tremendous rolling, diving head under at nearly every sea until her engines were slowed down, when she began to make better of it. Otherwise than shipping considerable water and playing havoc generally about decks, the cruiser suffered no injury in any part, and great was her surprise to see the Yantic steam up the bay with her spars whipped out, and to learn later that she received her drubbing in the same tussle as that which the Buzzard encountered. But the British cruiser's powerful engines (triple expansion) possessing power sufficient to drive her over fifteen knots an hour, coupled with the fact that her engine and fire-room are provided with a system of watertight compartments and impervious hatchways, rendered her getting along comparatively easy. In the same gale the Yantic was thrown on her beam ends and lost her masts, and is staved so much that it is expected she will have to be broken up."

It is curious what rubbish is occasionally offered to the public as naval intelligence. A so-called "society" contemporary says, "The more you dance and the more you dine the surer is your chance of promotion. Only the sea-dogs remain on the shelf. It was ever so. Ask Sir Provo Wallis, the Father of the Fleet, now 98 years old, who was 60 years of age before he became a post-captain." He was born April 12, 1791, and became a captain August 12, 1819. We do not have such young captains now-a-days.

The Admiralty have at last decided that the Sans-pareil shall be fitted with the Bullivant system of torpedo net defence, the main feature of which consists in the substitution of light steel spars for the heavy and clumsy wooden booms which have so long and so inexplicably been retained in the service. The arrangement in timber generally shivers into fragments at the first serious explosion of guncotton as happened to Captain A. K. Wilson's device when tried the other day. Staff-Commander Miller, who has just been appointed to the Sanspareil, is a well known expert in torpedo nest, and will doubtless supervise the fitting of the Bullivant system with interest. It is in almost universal use in foreign navies, and at the present moment four Danish ironclads, three Chilian, two Russian, one Greek, and one Brazilian are being supplied with it.

HIGH COURT—JULY 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice PARSONS.)

THE JUBBULPORE MILL CASE.

THE GOCULDAS BALABDAS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD. *vs.* MR. JAMES SCOTT AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP, in delivering judgment in this suit, which has occupied some thirty days, said:—

In dealing with the mass of evidence that has been adduced on these issues some order is necessary, and I have adopted the following as being in my opinion the most convenient one.

I consider and ascertain—

(1) The precise circumstances under which the contract of the 13th August, 1883, was made between the parties. (2) The exact terms of the agreement between the parties, and the respective liabilities of the parties thereunder. (3) How far those liabilities have been discharged by the party burdened thereby. And (4) the relief to which the plaintiffs may be entitled by reason of the new discharge of any of those liabilities by the defendants. I will then record my finding upon each issue, and pronounce final judgment in the case.

1. The idea of starting a spinning and weaving mill at Jubbulpore is proved to have existed as far back as the middle of 1882. It is not shown whether the idea was first taken up at Jubbulpore by Russell or by Gocouldas; but it is clear that in August, 1882, Gocouldas, with whose money the mill was to be started, fully approved of the plan, and that in all that was afterwards done, Russell and Gocouldas acted in concert. They placed themselves in communication with one DeMonte in Bombay, and a long correspondence took place as to the capital required for the mill, as to what the mill should produce, from whom the machinery should be obtained, and other such like matters. It is important here to note that the counts of the yarns sent out to Russell as samples for production were 20's, and that Russell told DeMonte that these were approved of. Russell also wrote that Gocouldas is all in favour of producing the finer fabrics, and he sent DeMonte some patterns of cloths, and asked if the mills could produce these, as if he could he said the profit would be enormous. Later on Russell sent samples of cotton, and DeMonte said that these would spin 20's. DeMonte says in his evidence, that from all these things he concluded the plaintiff wanted a mill to produce yarn of average 20's. I think that he had every reason for coming to that conclusion. In October and November DeMonte drew up a plan and design for a mill, and prepared a specification of the machinery required. He invited tenders for the same from some four companies, and he obtained tenders from the defendant Scott, and from Latimer, and it may also be from others also. Scott's tender came to about Rs. 3,60,000 and Latimer's to Rs. 2,95,000; but as the latter tender did not include carriage to Jubbulpore it may not have been the lowest. Nothing came of these tenders. It is, however, here again to note that the specification prepared by DeMonte, who knew very well both the wishes of the promoters in Jubbulpore as to production and the cotton they would use, differs very slightly indeed in respect of the machinery from the contract of the 13th August, 1883, and was, as all the letters show, and as DeMonte himself states, intended for a mill to spin average 20's, and weave a fine description of cloth—cloth that is, that could be woven from average 20's, and not such cloth as average 10's would alone produce. DeMonte was appointed the manager of the mill early in January, 1883, and he arrived at Jubbulpore on the 13th of that month. There is some little confusion here as to whether plaintiff advertised in February for fresh tenders on another but similar specification prepared by DeMonte, or whether the tenders they received were sent in answer to DeMonte's original invitation. It is, however, clear that in the month of February the plaintiffs were discussing tenders, and even entertained the idea of themselves importing their machinery from England. In March they employed Robert Livesay to draw out a specification of the machinery, which, in his opinion, they would require for their mill. It is a fact of some importance that less preparatory machinery is mentioned in this specification of Livesay's than in the contract that was made between the parties on 13th August, 1883. Livesay says that he prepared the specification on the lines of other Indian mills: that is, for a mill to spin average 20's nothing having been said to him as to the counts the company wished to spin. I must also note that in January Scott went to Jubbulpore, and had a talk with Gocouldas, Russell, and the other promoters, and was shown cotton, which he said would do well for spinning average 20's. He denies that any intimation was at all given him that the mill was to be other than the usual kind, *viz.*, one to spin average 20's. So far, then, DeMonte, Livesay, and Scott had all come to one and the same conclusion.

In April the plaintiffs sent out a circular (of which a copy was sent to the defendant Scott) enclosing a specification prepared for them by DeMonte, and asking for a detailed estimation of price, the names of the makers from whom the articles will be obtained, the terms of payment, and the security, guarantee, &c., that will be given. In reply to this circular the firms of Latimer, Burns, Platts, Livesay, and the defendant Scott's tender is filed as Ex. K., Livesay's as Ex. 26, Burns as Ex. 293. The plaintiffs do not produce Latimer's. According to DeMonte Scott's was the best for the company, both as to price and as to conditions. Scott's price was Rs. 3,60,000. He agreed to deposit shares of the value of Rs. 26,000 as security, and to guarantee a profit of not less than 10 per cent. for the first two years. It may also be that by implication he guaranteed a production of a quantity not less than an equivalent to the 11 ozs. of average 10's per spindle, which was what the people of India think was producing if he was allowed to purchase the machinery from Tatham. The plaintiffs, however, did not accept this tender or any other tender at that time. They were still undecided (see their minute of 3rd August and Scott's letter of 12th August), and Scott left Jubbulpore, having been told that the company would settle nothing until they got more tenders. It was not until the 13th August that the actual contract between the parties was drawn up, signed, and executed. How the agreement was come to, and how differences were settled, is explained by DeMonte and Scott in almost identical terms, and I see no reason to doubt their statements. The various tenders received were compared with Scott's, each part in them superior to Scott's was demanded, and, if possible, obtained. Every other concession that the plaintiff could think of was also obtained, and the contract represents the ultimate agreement of the parties, arrived at after many days' discussion. It will be seen from the above *resume* that the allegations of the plaintiffs that they were induced to commence transactions with the defendants by representations regarding the honesty and skill as professional experts of the defendants's firm, and that they entered into the contract placing implicit confidence in the skill and honesty of the defendant's firm have no foundation in fact. No doubt, Scott, as shown by his letter A 118, wished very much to obtain the contract for the supply of the machinary of the mill, but so would any other contractor under similar circumstances. There is no letter of Scott's in existence, nor is there any evidence produced, which shows that he in any way induced the company to accept his tender otherwise than by honest and open means, by offering the most advantageous tender to them, and so outbidding his other competitors. It is in my opinion vain and idle in the extreme to endeavour to found upon the correspondence that has been produced any argument that fiduciary relations existed between Scott and the plaintiffs. Some of the promoters of the plaintiff company may have been ignorant and inexperienced persons as regards this matter originally, but as a body, and especially at the time of the contract, they appear to me to have been exceedingly shrewd, and well-informed, and alive to their own interests. They took much time, and made every possible enquiry before they committed themselves to any contract; and I am satisfied on the evidence that they finally accepted Scott's tender, not only because they considered it to be the most advantageous to them of the tenders received, but also because they could not anywhere obtain as good a one. I have arrived at this conclusion, but without consideration of the fact that Scott had agreed, if his tender was accepted, to pay DeMonte a commission, in which Russell was to have a share. The fact of this agreement was perfectly well known to Gocouldas: in fact, DeMonte was appointed manager after this was known. In all the advice DeMonte gave to the company he appears to have been perfectly open and honest and fair to the company. It was at his suggestion that two at least of the most stringent provisions of the contract were inserted. In no one of his calculations as to the relative advantages or disadvantages of any tender is he shown to have been wrong. I will particularly allude to his letters of the 18th and 19th December as bearing out what I mean.

2. The contract thus made on the 13th August, 1883, ought, therefore, to be the only valid and binding agreement between the parties, and their respective liabilities ought to be ascertained from its terms alone. Inasmuch, however, as one of the items of the claim is based upon a guarantee of 10 per cent. profits on the capital of the plaintiff's company for two years, which guarantee is not in the contract, it has been necessary for the plaintiffs to aver an earlier agreement to that effect, by which the present contract is to be construed. Such an averment is not permissible if it is found that the signed contract was the final agreement between the parties. In such a case the latter is the only evidence of the contractural relation of the parties *inter se*. It is clear that such was the case here from the simple fact that the contract is complete in itself and modifies all previous tenders; even Scott's proposal of the 12th August. Assuming however, that such an averment is permissible, I hold that no such agreement is proved. Scott's offer of the 22nd March was conditional on his being appointed manager, and this condition was never accepted. His offer of the 14th April also was not accepted. Modifications were made in it, and the terms and conditions of the completed contract were different. In the face of these facts, and the fact that up to the time of filing this suit no such guarantee was ever mentioned, and even in the plaint it is put forward not so much an agreement by itself as an alternative one to the guarantee of good working, the plaintiff's present condition that a guarantee of 10 per cent. profits for two years was given either as an independent condition or at all appears absolutely untenable. Such a guarantee forms no part of the agreement between the parties. We come then to a consideration of the contract of the 13th August, 1883, which contains within itself the terms of the sole legal agreement binding between the parties, and I will consider it clause by clause.

A 1. The construction of this clause is plain and is not in dispute.

A 2. This clause is in dispute only in so far as the defendants contend that a separate deposit ought to have been made as a credit in favour of Scott in the books of the firm of Sivaram Gopaldas, of Jubbulpore. As, however, the firm of Sivaram Gopaldas is but the names of one of the many firms under whose names Gocouldas Gopaldas engages in business; and as Gocouldas Gopaldas held—if, indeed he did not own all the money of the company—it appears that the terms of the contract were equally observed whether the Rs. 52,000 were deposited as credit in favour of Scott with the firm of Sivaram Gopaldas or with Gocouldas Gopaldas himself. If either was done, there was no breach of contract.

A 3. The condition precedent of payment is clearly alternative. It was agreed that the money was to be retained either until the machinery shall have passed as efficient and sufficient, certified to be in thorough working order, or until it shall have been successfully worked. The expression "successfully worked" cannot mean the mill working at a profit, but must mean the machinery working successfully as machinery.

A 4. The construction of this clause is clear and is not in dispute.

B. By this clause Scott agrees to deliver, and have well and properly planted and erected at Jubbulpore the whole of the machinery, stores, articles, and things mentioned and detailed in the schedule annexed within a period not exceeding twelve months from the execution of the contract. It is argued, on behalf of the plaintiffs, that in this clause there is no agreement on their part as to the time within which they were bound to have their building ready for the machinery; and that they, therefore, were at liberty to finish their building within whatever time they chose, and that until the building was actually ready and finished the defendant was not to deliver the machinery, or if delivered, to keep it at his own risk and charge. This contention appears to me to be untenable when the whole clause is read and its meaning, as a whole, arrived at, especially when the proviso is considered. It would indeed have been a very one-sided arrangement if the vendor promised to deliver plant and erect the machinery within a period not exceeding twelve months from the execution of the contract, and there was no promise on the part of the plaintiffs as to the time within which they were to have their building ready to commence the erection of that machinery. It would have been particularly so in this case when an extension of time was allowed to the vendor only in case of non-supply by the plaintiffs of materials, &c., for planting and erecting the machinery. If it was really the case that there was an omission of such a promise on the part of the plaintiffs, a court would be inclined—and I think would be entitled—to assume a promise on their part to have their building ready within such a reasonable time as would allow of Scott's performing his promise within the stipulated time. There is, however, no necessity in the present case to make any such assumption, because I hold that the proviso is a direct agreement on the part of the plaintiffs that the mill buildings shall be ready to receive the machinery for erection on its arrival at Jubbulpore. Such is the plain meaning of the words of the proviso, and there was nothing unreasonable in such an agreement. Both parties knew that it would take some time to get machinery out from England, and the plaintiffs could safely have engaged that their building should be ready to receive it on its arrival.

It may also be gathered from the after conduct of the parties that such was their intention. Had it not been so, Scott would never have gone at once to England and ordered the immediate despatch of the machinery. Plaintiffs would never have written such letters as they did fixing the 1st April for the date of commencing erection, and other letters expressing regret for the delay in completing the building, and we should never have had such letters as those of May 20 passing between the parties. Even if, however, no promise was made in the contract as to the date on which the building was to be ready, a promise was made in January, 1884, that the building should be ready by 1st April, and that promise is valid and binding on the plaintiffs.

C 1. The guarantee extends only to the machinery, stores, articles, and things mentioned and detailed in the schedule.

The word "approved" must, I think, mean approved in the opinion of the person from whom the machinery, &c., was procured.

If, for instance, a carding engine was ordered from Platts Brothers, it would be absurd to suppose that they would be bound to apply to it what Tatham might call an improvement, but of which he disapproved. In the same way it would be equally absurd to ask that Tatham should discard his own regulating motion, and adopt in place thereof a motion patented or used by some other maker, but which in his opinion was not so suitable, and which might disarrange his whole approved plan of working. From what I have heard in evidence I have come to the conclusion that a machine by one maker or any particular so-called expert witness all approved latest improvement and approved patent motions would be an absolute impossibility. In this as in any purchase one must go to a selected maker and be satisfied if he gives what he calls all things considered the best. This is what I hold to be the meaning of this part of this clause of the contract. The words "second to none in India" are too vague to be capable of any precise definition, but the intention evidently was that the machinery and other things supplied should be such as should compare favourably with others of the kind already in India. If, therefore, it is shown that there was in India at the time of supply any machine or article of the same kind and description and by the same maker superior to the one supplied by Scott under this contract, I shall be bound to hold that Scott has not fulfilled his contract.

C 2. The guarantee is for the working of the machinery only. The omission of the words that occur in the other clauses, *viz.*, "stores, articles, and things," is evidently intentional, and is important. There is, therefore, a guarantee, not for the working of anything which comes within the definition of the term "stores, articles, and things," but only for the working of what is called, and is machinery. The guarantee, moreover, is against breakages and injuries that occur or are occasioned in fair wear and tear, or by faults in the machinery and not against such as might be caused by the negligence of the plaintiffs' workmen. If the machinery broke through defects in materials or through weakness, then the vendor would be answerable. However, the breakage occurred, but if the machinery was good and strong, then the vendor would not be liable for a breakage, which was occasioned solely by the negligence, ignorance, or mis-conduct of the plaintiffs' workmen, or through defects in their building or any part thereof.

C 3. It is contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that by this clause the defendant guarantees that the schedule annexed is a sufficient specification for a mill of 10,800 spindles and ten looms to spin 10's yarn and to weave coarse cloths, and that he binds himself to supply every machine, store, article, or thing omitted from the schedule which is necessary for such a mill. The contention rests on the assumptions that the plaintiffs intended to spin 10's yarn and weave coarse cloths, and that Scott knew of this intention, and contracted with a view to enable the plaintiffs to carry it out. It seems to me that no such assumption can be made. I have already mentioned that the original intention of Gocouldas, DeMonte, and Russell was to erect a mill to spin average 20's and to weave what are called fine cloths. This intention is clearly shown by the letters that passed between them by the samples of cotton, yarn, and cloth by the conversation they had with Scott and by the specification they caused to be prepared and sent out. There is no evidence whatever that this intention was ever changed prior to the execution of the contract, or that Scott was ever told that the mill the plaintiffs meant to erect, and which he had every reason to conclude was to spin 20's, was in reality to spin average 10's only. Such a thing is never mentioned in any of the correspondence, and the allusion in Scott's letter of April 14, 1883, to the production of 10's yarn by the People of India Mill can only be, as he says it was, by way of comparison.

The People of India Mill was a very special mill constructed for the town of Bombay alone to spin 10's, out of waste, which could then be bought from other mills at a cheaper rate than any kind of cotton. Hammett says he never heard of a mill in the mofussil built to spin 10's only, that the ruling counts in India are 20's, that the mills in Bombay built to spin 10's have no looms, and that he knows of no mill in India spinning 10's which has looms. This statement is amply borne out by the other evidence in the case. Taking then all these facts into consideration, it is impossible to hold that there was any knowledge on the part of Scott that the plaintiffs' mill was to spin 10's, or that he in any way guaranteed to schedule, to be a full and complete specification for a mill of 10,800 spindles and 100 looms to spin 10's. On the contrary, it is clear that the mill was to be one of the usual kind, *i. e.*, a mill to spin average 20's, and to make such cloths as could be made out of that yarn. The agreement to provide machines, stores, articles, or things, which should have been included in the sch

to Scott's men. Practically, therefore, in the receipt of Scott's letter, the plaintiffs had virtually accepted Scott's terms. There is little difficulty in supposing that a definite arrangement to the effect sworn to by Scott was come on the 22nd. On the 22nd Scott writes a letter, withdrawing his of the 20th. This he did at the company's office, and on paper there given him. It is, I think, most probable that he would have done this had not his demands been assented to. The endorsement on the letter by the secretary of the plaintiffs' company "consequences of delay in erection of building to be borne by the company," when taken with the endorsement as to the demand for payment, may be as argued by plaintiff's counsel and note of the contents of the letter; but it rather appears to me to be a note of what had been agreed upon. As strongly corroborative of Scott's contention on this point, there are the facts that no rent was charged for the house in which the machinery was stored; that the expenses of carting the machinery to and from the house, and of their sheltering it were entered by the company, not in Scott's account, but in a separate account, which was then opened under the head of "sheltering machinery"; and that this expenditure was not made a charge against Scott in the account sent in to him in 1885, but appears for the first time in the account sent in on the 22nd June, 1886. It is also a fact that the plaintiffs insured the machinery on their own account, and paid the policy themselves, and for these payments they have never sought to make Scott liable. The plaintiffs' letter of the 20th February, 1885, shows that they were the persons who were superintending the loading and unloading of the machinery. When the account was sent in on the 28th March, the establishment charges were at once objected to, Scott refusing to pay the wages of the men sent up who could not work for him owing to the building being unfinished. On the 16th April Scott writes to Herbert that he has nothing to do with the carting of the cases from the town, and that his work was finished when the cases were brought to the mill last year. On the 18th Herbert replies that the men are being paid by the plaintiffs' when not actually employed on Scott's own work. This also is shown by the evidence of DeMonte and Solf. It is most extraordinary that there is no record of any directors' meeting held at this time about this matter, inasmuch as it so clearly appears there must have been a meeting. Scott means that a minute of the agreement was made in a book at the company's office. I think that the plaintiffs must be keeping back this minute. Moreover they have called no witness who admittedly being at the meeting can positively deny this important part of the defendants' case. Neither Goculdas, nor Valabdas, nor Russell are called. Ali Ahmed professes a non-recollection of the whole thing, which is incredible. He will not swear that the company did not make the agreement that Scott contends for. Sukal is said by Scott not to have been at the meeting. He swears he was, and in examination-in-chief says that Scott withdrew all his demands on condition of being paid. In cross-examination, however, he shows an absolute ignorance of the arrangement that was come to between Scott and the company, and does not even know by whose orders the machinery was sent to the house in town. I was not at all favourably impressed with Sukal's evidence on this point. The evidence of Scott and DeMonte and the facts are very strong in favour of the agreement, and I find that the defendants' contention is proved, being that the plaintiffs did expressly agree to bear all the consequences of their delay in the completion of the building.

A 2. With regard to the plaintiffs' agreement to deposit Rs. 52,000 in the hands of the firm of Sivaram Goculdas, I hold that they did fulfil that part of their contract. Sukal says that Rs. 52,000 were made over to the firm of Sivaram, which is one of the firms of Goculdas in Jubbulpore, though it was not shown separately in the books of that firm. The point appears to be one of no importance whatever. I have now to consider how far the defendants have fulfilled their part of the contract, and first C 1. As to the guarantee "that the whole of the machinery, stores, articles, and things mentioned and detailed in the aforsaid schedule hereunder following, shall be brand new, of the best material and of the highest class of workmanship and finish, and shall have all approved latest improvements and approved patent motions, and shall be second to none in India, and that the boilers and engines shall be accompanied by proper certificates under the hand of the chief engineer of the Steam Users' Association, or other proper officer duly appointed for the inspection of such, in the locality where they may have been manufactured, or by some other such qualified inspector that may be nominated by the said vendors." The complaint that the articles supplied were not brand new has been dropped. It rests only on some evidence of Benson's, based on his examination of the loans, which evidence is shown to be untrue. I have come to the conclusion upon the evidence that the other general objection is also baseless, being that the whole of the machinery, &c., was of bad quality and so inferior, that the mill instead of being second to none in India in point of goodness was second only in point of badness, there being one only (the People of India) worse irrespective of the persons who supplied the machinery, and who have given evidence that it in every respect came up to the guarantee given by Scott, and when evidence is entitled to great weight we have the evidence of seven professional men who saw the machinery when in the mill and at work then.

Benson, a most unreliable witness; but he has to admit in cross-examination that he cannot point to any mill in India which has got better Tatham's machinery before 1883 than the plaintiffs' mill has. I may here remark that much as Tatham has been condemned by the plaintiffs as a maker—for, of course, it was essential for their case to run him down—the condemnation appears absolutely unjust, and he was chosen not alone by Scott, but by the express desire of Goculdas.

Wilkinson, who "considers the whole concern not equal to the sense conveyed by the whole contract," but whose principal objection is, as clearly appears from his evidence to the manufacturers from whom machinery was procured. The choice of these was, as I have said, not confined to Scott, but settled by the whole body of directors.

Massey, a somewhat contradictory witness, but one who says the machinery was good, that no better was needed, and that machinery by no other maker would have produced more under the same conditions.

Hammett, who would have passed the mill for average 20's asking at the same time for some improvements of which every mill is capable.

Edwards who says he has never seen any machinery of Tatham's better than that which has been supplied to plaintiffs.

Alcock who says the mill was as good a one as you could have for Jubbulpore or any part of India in the conditions of the contract (1) He further adds, in examination before this court, that he had *carte blanche* in the Hinghanghat, Baroda, and S. Mahratta mills to make them as perfect as possible; and that in his opinion none of them is better than the plaintiffs' mill.

Lamb, a skilled and trustworthy witness, whose partisanship was, I regret to say, very marked, speaks throughout in praise of the mill. It is on the above evidence that I hold the general objection not proved. In addition, however, to this general objection, there are detailed objections raised to a number of the machines supplied, and these I consider *seriatim*.

Boilers.—These are objected to as not being of the best kind. They ought, it is said, to have been of the Lancashire type (more than one flue) whereas they are of the Cornish type (one flue); the schedule is silent as to the type of boiler to be supplied. The omission, was I think, deliberate, since in the tender the type is given. The defendants, therefore, cannot be held liable to supply a type of boilers they did not contract to supply. Moreover, the evidence shows that for the plaintiffs' work the type of boilers supplied was the best.

Blow-off Pipes.—It is said that these ought to have been of steel. It is not specified that they should be, and I find that where steel is intended to be used, the same is clearly stated in the schedule. When, therefore, no material is mentioned, it is evident that the intention was to leave the maker to supply the article of the material which he considered best. It is not shown that in 1883 steel was recognised to be the best material for these pipes. Hammett does not know it Benson only believing it, while Wilkinson speaks of one maker only (Hick. Hargreaves) supplying it. On the other hand, those of Yates' firm, which supplied the boiler, says that they were of their best materials and of the highest class of workmanship. He is not asked specially about these pipes, nor is any other witness of the defendants.

Rivets.—It is said that these are too far apart and uneven. Riveting appears to be a matter on which each engine-maker has his own opinion. Benson and Wilkinson support the plaintiffs' case, but I do not attach much weight to Benson's opinion, and the point cannot be determined in plaintiffs' favour merely on Wilkinson's evidence, which is opposed to the evidence of Thom Thompson; and Edward Ingham's evidence is of a very feeble character. If efficiency of working is looked at, the riveting, as Scott says, it is splendid.

Economiser.—This has 120 pipes, and it is said that it should have 200. Hammett, however, plaintiffs' witness, in my opinion a very fair and reliable witness, says that he considers 120 pipes sufficient. Benson is the only witness who supports the plaintiffs' contention, and I can attach no weight to any uncorroborated statement of his. There is a very good evidence that the number of pipes is sufficient, and Mr. Ingham admits that is the same number as in his own boilers.

Engines.—The crank pin and crank shaft ought, it is said, to have been made of Whitworth's compressed fluid steel. It is not stated in the schedule that they should be, and I find on the evidence that at the date of the contract of supply this steel was not known and approved of as the best material for those parts in such an engine as the plaintiffs. Benson, Wilkinson, Hawarth, Ingham, Buckley, and Hammett, in the main, support the plaintiffs' contention, that the steel is the best material, but they differ very much as to the time at which Whitworth's steel came into use. On the other hand, Edward does not approve of the steel, and says that hammered scrap iron is better. Thom says that the steel is not better than the best hammered scrap iron. Ainsworth does not think that the steel was generally used in 1883. Longbridge says that prior to the end of 1883 Whitworth's fluid steel crank shafts were not generally used, that even now he would as soon have one of hammered scrap iron. Macbeth says he would not prefer a steel shaft to an iron one. Redfern had never seen a steel shaft up to the end of 1883, and Scott says Whitworth's fluid steel was not known in India in 1883, and is never even now employed in England for engines of the small size that plaintiffs' are. I must disallow this claim. The claim A is made for a new crank pin and eye, an allegation that the one originally supplied are cracked. This claim comes rather under the head of breakages or of renewals under the good working guarantee clause; but I deal with it here, instead of including it in the accounts, as it is such a small item and so easy of decision. Hammett is the only witness on plaintiff's side who speaks as to the injuries. He is not certain how the cranks were injured, and it seems much more likely that they were caused by the negligence of plaintiffs' workmen than that they were there orginally. The proof is on the plaintiffs, and as they have failed to furnish that proof, I must disallow the claim.

Lubricators.—The contract says that all lubricators were to be supplied. Plaintiffs have been supplied with one sight feed lubricator. It is contended that they ought to have two, one on each cylinder, and tallow cups and other lubricators in addition. Hammett says so. Benson gives many more; but then, as he says, he knows of no small engine in the world which has all the things he mentions as being necessary for what he calls a perfect mill. Wilkinson says it is common and desirable to have sight lubricators and sight drip cups, but that if he wanted them, he would specify them, unless it was provided, as in this case, that all lubricators were to be supplied. Hawarth says the engines ought to have had a complete set of lubricators and two tallow cups. Ingham names the lubricators the engines ought to have had, and says that tallow cups in addition ought to have been supplied. Sight feed lubricators, he adds, are comparatively a modern invention, and he does not think that they are in general use to-day. Buckley says the engines ought to have had tallow cups and a self-acting lubricator. Against this evidence we have only the evidence of Edwards, who says that the one sight feed lubricators on the high pressure cylinder of plaintiffs' engines was sufficient for the proper lubrication of the valves of both cylinders, and that with its tallow cups are not required; the latter, he adds, are not much in favour at present. Thom says that he cannot swear that the engine he supplied had lubricators; he prefers self-acting lubricators, and he puts £20 down as the cost of supply of all the necessary lubricators. Scott says that all the necessary lubricators were supplied; but in his letter A200 he admitted that some lubricators were wanting. He cannot shelter himself for not supplying tallow cups by any such request from DeMonte who had no power to dispense with any things contracted for on behalf of the company. Sukal says that no lubricators were supplied, and that Pourill complained that they themselves put up some temporary ones and afterwards bought proper ones. Alcock in his letter of 13th October, 1886, approved of the purchase of two lubricators. While, therefore, I find that two feed lubricators are not necessary, I allow the plaintiffs the costs of the necessary lubricators they purchased, which comes to Rs. 185-6.

Indicator.—One was supplied, but it is said that two are necessary: one for each cylinder. There is no sufficient evidence that two are necessary, so I disallow this claim.

Engine Revolution Counter.—I would scarcely have allowed for this on the evidence. It appears to be a desirable accessory, but not a necessary one. As, however, Scott in his letter A200 admits it was wanting and promises to supply one. I allow the sum that the plaintiffs spent in buying one, being Rs. 80-5.

Mercurial Steam Gauge.—This is a luxury proved to be neither necessary nor even desirable for an engine of the size of the plaintiffs. The gauges that the plaintiffs have answer every purpose. Compare Hawarth's and Ingham's evidence with Thom's evidence. Edward and Hammett both agree that the steam indicator answers the same purpose.

Steam and Vacuum Gauges.—These were not supplied by Scott, and were purchased by the plaintiffs. It is admitted by the defendants to be a proper charge and I allow for it Rs. 75-12.

Screw Keys.—A complete set is proved to have been supplied by Thom.

Casing for Fly Wheel.—There is much difference of opinion as to whether this would be an improvement. Hawarth, Ingham, and Buckley, plaintiffs' scientific witnesses, are silent on the point. Lamb says it saves a little horse-power. It seems to me to be shown that though perhaps of some use in the case of large engines, it is only ornamental in small engines, and would in no way improve the working, and, therefore, I disallow the claim.

Fencing.—This item is objected to by the defendant, on the ground that it is not a part of the engine. I consider, however, that comes within the definition either of the term "necessary fittings" or of the term "all extras of every description" in the schedule. Thom says: "Fencing is an extra. I have often supplied such fencing." By the Factory Act, 1881, engines are required to be fenced in India. I allow, therefore, Rs. 150 for this.

Steam Jacketting.—Whether this is an improvement or not is shown to be a pure matter of opinion. Benson's evidence as to this cannot be relied on. He is contradicted by Wilkinson and Hammett. Neither Hawarth, Ingham, nor Buckley speak of it, and Longridge says it is not general to have steam jackets for engines of the size of the plaintiffs'. Redfern does not advise it. This item must be disallowed.

Lagging and Covering for Pipes, &c.—The lagging specified in the schedule has been done by the defendants, and the plaintiffs cannot claim that any shall be done. With respect, however, to the covering of the pipes in the engine room I must allow the claim. It is true that Thom and Edwards both say that the covering of the pipes in the engine-room is no part of the engine. If, therefore, the contract was for the supply of machinery only, the claim could not be held good; but in this case the contract is not only for the supply but for the delivery of the machinery in which pipes are included in good and efficient working order, and it is shown that unless the pipes are covered the engine cannot work efficiently. I allow, therefore, on account of this covering the sum of Rs. 200.

Governor, auxiliary or suppemental.—Hammett says that this was one of the latest improvements in 1883, but in cross-examination he says he did not see until 1884, and never saw one at all on an engine of the size of plaintiffs'. This latter part agrees with Edwards' evidence. Thom says that the governor motion would not be necessary because the Corlis value gear supplied answered the same purpose. On the evidence I must find that it is not shown that this was an improvement known at the time of the contract, or that it was a necessary fitting for plaintiffs' engine.

Speedometer—Hammett says that this a luxury and not necessary. Edwards says none of the engines in his mills have one. I disallow this claim.

Steam Whistle.—In Hammett's opinion this is not necessary. Thom also says it is no part of an engine. Plaintiffs say it might be of use to call workmen; but a bell would do this in Ingham's opinion. I disallow this.

Steam Receiver.—Benson says there should have been a steam receiver twice the capacity of the high pressure cylinder, jacketted all over, and fitted with valves and pipes. Wilkinson says there is a difference of opinion amongst engineers as to the advisability of having the steam receiver of twice the capacity of the high pressure cylinder placed between the high and low pressure cylinders. Ingham's opinion is that a receiver is desirable, but not necessary when the distance from the engines to the boilers is sixty feet or more (plaintiffs' is seventy feet.) Hammett says plaintiffs ought to have had a receiver, though in cross-examination he admits that he never saw one attached to tandem engines, which is what plaintiffs' engines are. Edwards says it is not generally applied to tandem engines, and it would be no advantage to plaintiffs' to have one. Thom considers the receiver a mechanical refinement of no practical value. "We have," he says, "only made two in thirty years. Their use was not approved by us at all." On the evidence, therefore, this item is disallowed.

(To be continued.)

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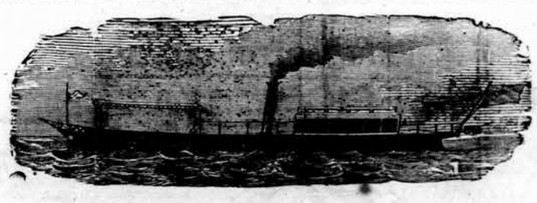

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I have tried your new remedy "Hippacea" in my Kennels, and state with pleasure that I found it most valuable remedy in several severe and obstinate cases.

Kindly send me at once a tin of "Hippacea," as I wish my Kennels never to be without it.

ALBERT SOLMS.

A MASTER OF HARRIERS SAYS :—

New House, Shadoxhorst, Ashford, Kent, 29th March, 1887.

Nearly twelve months' experince of "Hippacea" has convinced me that for cracked heels, sore backs or wounds, sores, and skin diseases of every kind, "Hippacea" is a really valuable remedy, both in the Stable and Kennel.

JOHN C. BUCKLAND.

THE ASIAN, DATED MAY 3rd, 1887, SAYS :—

"We have had Samples of 'Hippacea' forwarded to us; it claims to be a remedy, which will ac "powerfully on the skin of the horse and other animals without blistering the parts; and to be efficacious "in healing most ills that horse skin is heir to. We had not the opportunity of trying it on a horse, but "its effect was marvellous on a puppy, which was suffering from distemper. Mr. Bowden, of Thilum "renown, is the Agent."

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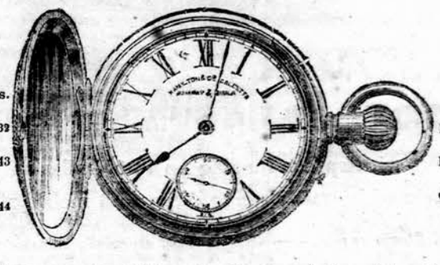

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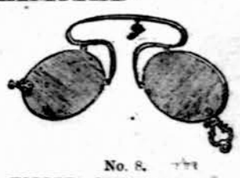
Nickel ,, ,, ...	,, 8



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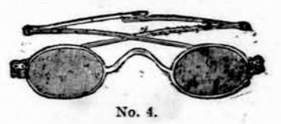
Steel ,, ,, ...	,, 10



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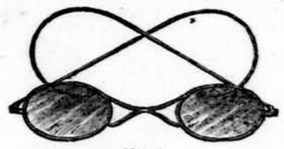

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Silver ,, ...	,, 25
Gold, with ordinary Pebbles	,, 40
Silver ,, ,, ...	,, 22
Steel ,, ,, ...	,, 8
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GLARE AND DUST PROTECTORS (for Railway Travelling).

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Silver ,, ,, ...	,, 35
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For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

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